

US finds IRA arms link

Five Belfast men who were arrested trying to cross into the United States from Canada are suspected of being part of one of the IRA's most important gun-running rings. The United States Department of Immigration said the men were carrying nearly £10,000 in cash and were travelling on forged Irish passports.

Back page

Turnabout for number plates

Car number plates will use the present format in reverse when the series of suffix letters denoting year of registration expire next year. A typical plate could read: A 123 BCD. Driving test fees will be increased from £10.30 to £13 from the beginning of next month.

Union reform Bill is backed by Williams

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Shirley Williams last night voted with the other SDP leaders in the Commons for the controversial Employment Bill, which was condemned from the Labour front bench as a measure that would weaken the trade unions, damage industrial relations and bring about one of the most bitter and divisive periods within memory.

So, at its first important parliamentary test, the leadership of the Social Democratic and Liberal alliance presented a united front in support of industrial relations legislation, even though some of the rank and file diplomatically absented themselves from the division.

The idea that this Bill would destroy the trade unions was farcical, Mr Rodgers said. Both sides of the House were decieving the country over this legislation. This was a modest Bill and not a major measure that would change the face of industrial relations. Neither was it a Bill that would do great damage to the industrial fabric of the country.

At that point Mr Tebbit intervened to say that he had never claimed that the Bill was an end to reform of industrial legislation. It was a modest Bill and he was not seeking to transform the whole framework of industrial relations law. For many of us, Mr Tebbit went on to angry shouts from the Labour benches, the cause of liberty required more commitment than to hold hands and sing the "Red Flag".

The Bill tried to provide specific remedies for real abuses, to give effective protection where it was shown to be necessary and to redress imbalances of bargaining power. It was impossible to exclude the operation of the law from the new partnership.

Mr Varley spent almost as much time attacking the SDP as he did in attacking the Bill. The SDP, he said, was engaged in nothing more than an exercise in opportunism and Mr Roy Jenkins considered that the best way of getting a seat in the Commons was as Mr Tebbit's poodle. He hoped that Mr Jenkins would be proud to tell the unemployed in Glasgow how his friends in the House had scurried into the same lobby as the Tories to support the boorish boy from Chingford (Mr Tebbit).

Frank Johnson, back page 3

BR loss running to £150m, unions told

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

British Rail last night told union leaders that it was rapidly running out of money because of the train drivers' strike, now in its fifth week, and outlined in "stark" terms possible long term losses of £150 million.

Sir Peter Parker, BR chairman, said that an approach to the Government would be made in 14 days for permission to borrow extra funds to meet the losses now running at more than £60 million.

Meanwhile the committee of inquiry into the dispute meets for the first time this morning to take evidence in spite of the strikes are over to discuss electrification.

Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, said last night that his union had decided not to attend the Rail Council meeting because "we feel in the present situation it would be hypocritical for BR to call a meeting to explain its financial position when it could easily solve the dispute by honouring the agreement to pay 3 per cent from January and putting the productivity dispute into the normal negotiating machinery."

However, BR officials last night remained adamant that they would not countenance paying the 3 per cent until it was clear that Aslef would honour productivity agreements, particularly on flexible rostering.

Mr McCarthy said yesterday that BR was at the moment exceeding its external financing limit (the borrowing ceiling set by the Government) by more than £50 million.

If the strikes continue throughout this month, the £50 million external financing limit will be exceeded by £90 million. Permanent losses of traffic represented revenue shortfalls

of between £50m and £150m, the unions were told.

After the meeting Mr Tom Jenkins, general secretary of the TSSA, said that he believed the strike and subsequent losses would lead to cuts in railway mileage, station closures and job losses. "I am very worried about the situation," Mr Jenkins said.

The two unions and members of the British Railways Board who attended the meeting agreed that Sir Peter should write to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, seeking a meeting when the strikes are over to discuss electrification.

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Do not cheat
on benefits,
Tories told

Unemployment benefit should be restored to its value at November 1979, to prevent the Conservative Party being seen to cheat, a Bow Group pamphlet argues today. It also calls for child benefits to be raised by £1.50 a week to improve work incentives (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

The pamphlet says that the 2 per cent shortfall in unemployment and supplementary benefits last November should be made good both on the grounds of fairness and political self-interest. The benefits, the pamphlet says, are now worth less than at any time in the past decade. "The last thing we can afford is to be accused of dishonesty".

The Bow Group pamphlet, one of a number of submissions of Budget advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was written by Mr Peter Bothamley, Conservative MP for Woolwich, West, and Mr Michael Lingens, chairman and secretary respectively of the group's family policy and social services standing committee.

Ear injury men
win £25,000

A High Court case in which four government radio operators sued over ear injuries caused by secret radio monitoring was settled yesterday on payment of damages totalling £25,000.

Mr Alexander Runciman, aged 65, of Chirk, Wrexham, now retired, received an agreed £10,000, and Mr Norman Johnson, aged 60, of Scalby, Scarborough, £6,000. Mr Robert Harry Hayward, of Wellington, Somerset, accepted £5,500.

Mrs Jean Todd Cottam, of Shaftesbury, Dorset, who had sued on behalf of her husband Jeffery, who died in 1980, received £3,500.

The four, who also received costs, worked for the Government communications headquarters in Britain and abroad. Their duties involved long hours of listening to a variety of signals, some disguised at very loud volumes.

Times' lorry in
fatal crash

A lorry driver was killed and two men were injured in a collision involving five lorries, including one from *The Times*, on the M6 motorway near Sandbach, Cheshire, early yesterday. The dead man was Mr Terence Alexander Eachsen, of Middleton, Manchester. The two injured men were drivers for *The Times*. As a result of the crash copies of the newspaper were not delivered in Greater Manchester, parts of Lancashire and southern Cumbria.

Mr Norman Snow sustained leg and spine injuries and Mr Raymond Stevens suffered head injuries. Both were detained in hospital in Crewe.

Rice-Davies divorce

Mandy Rice-Davies, aged 36, the actress, who was involved in the Profumo scandal in the 1960s, was divorced from her second husband, Mr Charles Lefevre, a restaurateur, in the Divorce Court in London yesterday. The decree nisi was by consent on the grounds of two years' separation.

Police spending
puts pressure
on fire services

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

83, compared with a 3.4 per cent increase for other forces.

At a meeting between association leaders and Mr Whitelaw on January 26 they raised the issue of meeting costs for riot damages and of policing the Pope's visit.

The Home Office says the Government cannot pay for all riot damage, but "we are examining the possibility of detailed amendments within the framework of the scheme which has been proposed".

The Home Office's "first reaction" is that any extra costs because of the Pope's visit "will have to lie where they fall, as in the case of policing any other public event. The expenditure will, of course, qualify for police grant".

The figures are intended to arm Mr Whitelaw for a Cabinet battle before the association seeks a meeting with the Prime Minister.

If the police are exempt from cuts and the Government's overall target is to be met, cuts in other services would increase as follows:

Greater Manchester 37.1 per cent; Merseyside 36.5 per cent; South Yorkshire 18.6 per cent; Tyne and Wear 22.2 per cent; West Midlands 26.3 per cent; West Yorkshire 31.2 per cent.

The size of the cuts would range from 8.3 per cent in South Yorkshire to 37 per cent in West Midlands.

An across-the-board cut of 8.3 per cent, excepting the police, in South Yorkshire would mean 550 redundancies, including 70 firemen.

Protest group lose case
against motorway

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

North Kent villagers failed yesterday to persuade a High Court judge to overthrow government plans to build nine miles of motorway through the scenic Darenth Valley. Mr Justice Woolf decided there were few instances in which courts would intervene in road planning disputes.

He ruled that the Government had given the villagers a chance to make late objections to the Swanley-Severncocks section of the M25 orbital motorway around London. The Darenth and North Downs Action Group and other voluntary organizations alleged that ministers had acted improperly in fixing the route for the M25 before disclosing plans already agreed internally for slip roads near by.

The Government claimed that the motorway section was needed to relieve pressure on villages along the A225. The judge said there was no clear authority of a court as to who was right, the judge said. "In those circumstances it is not reasonable for the objectors to come to this court and get a decision."

Mr Sullivan said that failure to award costs against the objectors would be most unjust. "Just about every section of the M25 has been challenged on one ground or another."

The judge said he had some sympathy with the objectors. The pivot of his judgment, foreshadowed in the hearing in January, was that the courts would be unlikely to intervene in such disputes unless ministers were clearly shown to have acted extremely unreasonably.

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Turning to jelly: Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Manchester, Wythenshawe (left), preparing to sample some jellied eels in Parliament Square yesterday. The eel stall was publicizing a sponsored walk from the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

Bank's Laker rescue plan fails

Continued from page 1

Mr Mackey said it was possible that the two subsidiaries could be in new hands by late this evening as it was essential that their future was assured before public confidence was affected.

He will then turn his attention to Skytrain and Laker's 11 DC10s and three Airbuses worth around £200m. The aircraft for second-hand aircraft remains depressed and they may have to be sold well below their current value.

Thousands of package holidays booked through Laker Travel and Arrowmith have been switched to other tour operators. This will already have led to some erosion in the market value—around £2m of the subsidiaries for which the Receiver is considering offers. When Laker crashed on Friday the two subsidiaries had around 150,000 firm bookings (Derek Harris, Our Commercial Editor, writes).

Thomson, biggest of the package tour operators, took around £4m worth of business on Saturday, about three times normal daily business, and the equivalent of 15,000 holidays, as travel agents rushed to switch holiday bookings out of the Laker companies.

Other tour operators told a similar story: Thomson said so many bookings came in over the weekend that staff had not had time to count them.

Thomas Cook travel agencies

What Laker has to sell, page 17

Photo: Ken



Lord Bethell sues airline over fares

By John Witherow

Lord Bethell issued a writ against Sabena, the Belgian airline, yesterday accusing them of overcharging him £50 for a return ticket to Brussels.

He walked into Sabena's Piccadilly offices to deliver the writ, summoning the airline's representatives to appear at Wandsworth County Court, in south London.

Lord Bethell, European MP for London, North-west, flies regularly to Brussels, paying £125 for an economy return ticket. He estimates that is about £50 too much and has never made a complaint. He is also a member of the Sabena Bugsy's Club, which gives him preferential treatment.

"I have been trying for seven years to get air fares reduced by parliamentary means," he said. "It has not worked, so I am going to take recourse to the law."

Lord Bethell decided to take action against Sabena because he said the airline and the Belgian Government rejected a

British Caledonian suggestion for a lower fare.

Lord Bethell is also taking action at the European Court in Luxembourg to try to force airlines to adhere to the free competition clauses in the Treaty of Rome.

Mr Trevor Williams, Sabena's solicitor, said the jurisdiction of the claim might be in question because of the foreign element in the case.

Mr Joseph Claessens, Sabena's general manager in this country, said: "Lord Bethell because his approach rather than his aim is wrong, is seeking to introduce Channel-Hopper fares into Europe, at half the current price."

But that requires the co-operation of European airlines and governments, which is not forthcoming. "I believe our partners in Europe recognize the pressures the industry is facing and they, too, are planning improvements," Mr Watts said.

He gave cautious approval to Britain's Civil Aviation Authority's policy of controlled competition.

Mr Watts predicted 600-seat jumbo jets on the busiest routes within ten years, and 60-seat helicopter ferry shuttles between London and continental cities.

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vices could and should be brought down," he said in the Chartered Institute of Transport's Bracknell Memorial Lecture in London.

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But redundancies there have

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We have been asked why we do

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My answer is that we have, in fact, already put our rates up considerably and the cover price of *The Sunday Times* is going up another 5p on February 21.

To go any further would not only make us uncompetitive and our situation even worse, but we would be asking the public to pay for our extravagance.

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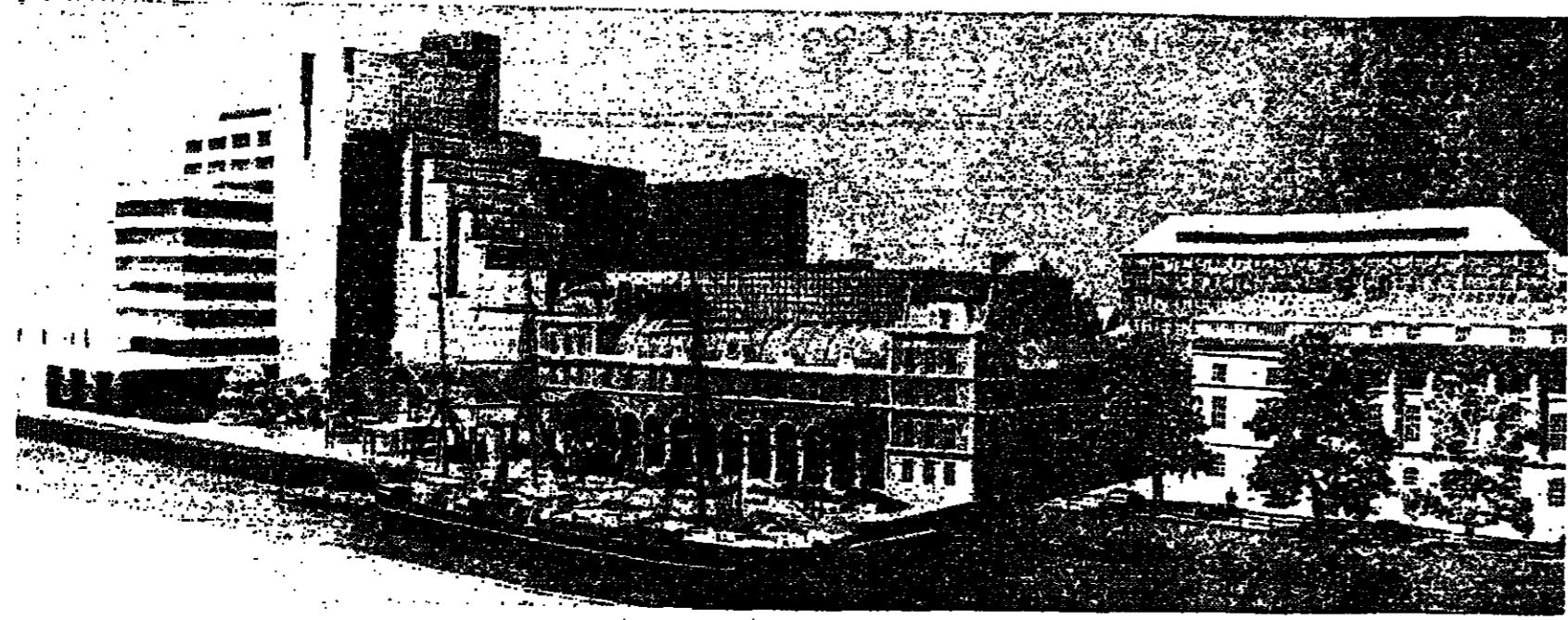
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Harnessing
disease to
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£75m plan will preserve Billingsgate tradition

This 12-storey office block will be built next to the former Billingsgate fish market, in London, if the City Corporation accepts a planning application disclosed yesterday, writes Hugh Clayton. London & Edinburgh Investment Trust and the S and W Berisford food company said in their joint application

for a £75m development that they would preserve the listed facades of the 110-year-old market. They will also open the site before development to archaeologists, since evidence of a Roman quay and a Saxon harbour has been found nearby. Sales of fresh fish have fallen sharply in the past 20

years as demand has switched to fish fingers and other processed foods.

The market has now moved to London's disused dockland, and the old building near London Bridge will be used for offices. It might house the trading floor of the London Commodity Exchange, and

extend a tradition of markets on the site since Saxon times.

"The core of the present-day building is in a very poor state of repair", the developers said. "The proposals allow for the River Thames and Lower Thames Street facades to be retained and refurbished".

BMA may seek petrol lead cut

By John Witherow

The British Medical Association's Board of Science yesterday described lead taken into the human body as a serious public health hazard and said it may press for further cuts in the amount of lead in the environment.

The BMA's statement was released after a confidential letter was published in *The Times* yesterday from Sir Henry Yellowlees, Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security, who gave a warning that lead in petrol was permanently reducing the IQ of many children.

A spokesman for the BMA said: "On the basis of past scientific evidence the Board of Science believes that lead taken into the human body is a serious public health hazard. The board believes that all sources of lead pollution should be eliminated wherever possible."

The evidence will be put before the BMA council on March 3, when it is likely that further action will be taken. That could mean gathering more medical evidence or making representations.

Professor Thomas Oppo, a paediatrician at St Mary's Hospital Medical School and one of the doctors on the board examining the evidence on lead poisoning, added: "The Board of Science is convinced that low level exposure to lead can be a cause of brain damage. Every effort should be made to reduce lead levels in the environment."

However, medical evidence on lead has been questioned. Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said that until more convincing evidence was available the present steps to reduce lead in petrol appeared adequate.

Sir Henry's letter to Whitehall chiefs, giving warning that "some hundreds of thousands of children" were at risk, was sent on March 6 last year. On May 11, the Government announced that lead in petrol would be reduced gradually from 0.40 to 0.15 grams a litre by 1985.

The lead content in petrol is still 0.40g a litre. Australia, the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan have all eradicated lead from petrol. Mr Shaw said that would not be possible in Britain by 1985.

The medical evidence was also questioned by Mr Anthony Fraser, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers, who said on BBC Radio: "We believe the medical evidence is unanimous. It is divided."

"Motor manufacturers could produce cars that run on lead-free petrol but they are less efficient, likely to consume more fuel and they are generally not as good performers."

Mr Douglas Harvey, director general of the Petroleum Industry Association, said only the government could decide to remove lead from petrol.

□ The Government is to be said that at present the

scientific evidence remained equivocal.

He commented: "I am not convinced that it is for the time being realistic to go beyond the impressive action already taken by the Government".

□ The campaign to remove lead from petrol has moved into top gear after the disclosure of Sir Henry's letter. (Our Science Editor writes).

His advice was rejected for commercial reasons. Liquid lead may be added to petrol under the regulations.

The issue looks as if it should be easy to resolve. Lead has no place in the human body. It is harmful if absorbed, unlike other elements which are poisonous in large amounts but are essential in trace quantities.

Yet the controversy is similar to that surrounding the early stage of the evidence showing the link between lung cancer and smoking. Then commercial interests, including the Treasury, tried to place the onus on medical research workers to prove how cigarette smoke caused lung cancer.

The growing number of scientists, doctors, environmentalists and politicians campaigning against lead should, in theory, have an advantage. There is no controversy over the fact that lead is a neurotoxin, a poison which damages the brain.

Leading article, page 11

Dentists protest at charge rise

By Annabel Ferriman

The increase by almost half in dental charges announced by the Government last December would reverse a 20-year trend towards more widespread dental care, representatives of Britain's 14,000 dentists told the Government yesterday.

A delegation from the British Dental Association met Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to protest about the increases, which come into effect on April 1.

They told Mr Fowler that the health service was being "destroyed by stealth", because the charges were far higher than the rise in the cost of the service. They would mean fewer people going to the dentist.

Mr Ronald Allen, secretary of the association, said dental patients were being asked to shoulder 30 per cent of the cost of the dental service, whereas traditionally charges had paid for between 19 and 23 per cent. Charges paid for only about 3 per cent of the dental service.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who has

both referred the issue to his ethical committee, Mr Abse said, because they are beginning to see the possibility of people being able to freeze and keep a bank of embryos for sale to couples who are unable to have children by any other means.

He said that it is now possible for an ovum to be frozen and taken from a woman and then fertilized by the male sperm, the resultant embryo being placed in the womb to be born in the normal way. That he has no objection to.

But with the blessings of this development come grave dangers.

Now it becomes possible for an embryo bank unlicensed and uncontrolled to sell babies to whomsoever they wish."

The tragedy of Oedipus — of mothers marrying his mother — loans into view as the ability to freeze embryos develops and the anonymity of the donors of ova is maintained", Mr Abse said.

Call for increase in forests

By John Young

Agriculture Correspondent
The forested area of Britain could be increased by more than half the present two million hectares, with considerable benefits to the economy, to agriculture and to recreation.

That is the conclusion of a report published yesterday by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, which also suggests, more controversially, that large areas of "unproductive" common land could and should be used for forestry and agriculture.

The institution strongly supports a recommendation by the Centre for Agricultural Studies that "agriculture and forestry be brought more closely together in colleges and universities to encourage a multi-disciplinary approach to land use".
Forestry and Land Use. (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD.)

Haughey factor may thwart Fianna Fail

From Richard Ford, Portarlington, co Laois

Poor Charles Haughey. He has kissed young girls, presented flowers to an old lady, held a baby and even climbed up a ladder to get votes.

But even his considerable campaigning skill has failed to raise morale within his divided Fianna Fail party or persuade a doubting electorate that the man they rejected seven months ago can be entrusted once again with running the Irish Republic.

The opinion polls have made devastating reading for a man who inherited a party used to name with the charisma of de Valera, Lemass and Lynch. His personal credibility rating has plummeted to humiliating levels, even below that of Mr Michael O'Leary, leader of Ireland's small Labour Party.

The Haughey factor has

been a dominant part of the election campaign so far, not just with the opposition but also among his own parliamentary party and within the constituencies.

It is not only his record in government, when as Prime Minister he is accused of failing to take the tough action on the economy that he knew was needed, but also the apparent manner in which his popular predecessor, Mr Jack Lynch, was ousted to make way for Mr Haughey which rankles.

Yet those same polls put his party neck and neck with the coalition and it is Fianna Fail's considerable machine that could bring salvation to it later.

Fianna Fail members are heartened by evidence that a majority of the electorate agrees with Mr Haughey that unemployment and stability of government are the most

important issues and does not approve of the coalition's plans to put VAT on clothing and footwear and withdraw some food subsidies.

It is in those areas that the opposition will attempt to widen the attack during the next eight days, making considerable efforts to woo Labour's working-class vote.

Despite Dr Garret Fitzgerald's personal popularity, his Fine Gael party lags behind in the opinion polls and needs Labour to ensure that the coalition will continue in government. And it is Labour that is looking vulnerable, divided on the issue of whether to continue in the coalition, short of funds and poorly organized.

The party's vote has dropped from 17.4 per cent in 1969 to 9.3 per cent last year and with such personalities as Brendan Corish and James Tully retiring, they are in danger of losing seats in Wexford and co Meath.

Fine Gael are fighting some tough marginals in Dublin constituencies and the opposition expects to gain two seats, in Louth and Cavan-Monaghan, won last year by an H-block candidate. Privately Fine Gael election workers are worried that although they may hold their 65 seats, any further collapse of the Labour vote would end Dr Fitzgerald's chance of forming the next government.

Ironically, he could mean that the most popular leader in the country would have to watch a government being formed by a man who, according to the opinion polls, is the most unpopular political leader fighting the election and possibly in the republic's history.

Under the proposed increases, the maximum charge for routine treatment would rise from £9 to £13

Prior idea denounced

From a Staff Reporter Belfast

Proposals by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, to offer a security role to the Ulster accord, he hopes to establish at Stormont were condemned by the Official Unionist Party yesterday as "highly dangerous".

Mr Prior apparently believes that a security role is important if local politicians are to feel a proper identity with a new devolved body.

Mr James Molyneux, the Unionists' leader, said that to be credible, an advisory security committee would have to have access to classified information, but some elected representatives to an assembly would have "very strong links and sympathies with the terrorists".

The Provisional IRA planted bombs across the province yesterday as part of a coordinated campaign against commercial targets.

Mr McLaughlin is bitter about the past. He maintains that because Strabane is mainly Catholic it was neglected for decades.

In the east, concerns like Harland and Wolff and De Lorean get millions of pounds from Westminster, but we receive virtually nothing."

Although the town is predominantly Roman Catholic, that did not prevent Provisional IRA bombers

Only Christie's has made a significant reduction, following the recent public commitment to review auction charges.

By reducing the Buyer's Premium by a fifth—from 10 per cent to 8 per cent—Christie's now offers the most competitive rates of any international auction house.

The cost of selling the average lot at St. James's remains unaltered. At Christie's, South Kensington and at our Glasgow saleroom, where most items fetch less than £500, no Buyer's Premium is charged.

This decision affirms our faith in two things—the importance of maintaining London as the hub of the worldwide auction market.

And in ourselves.

Christie's Competes. Since 1766.

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1.



Murder victim: Mrs Nellie Cardwell, aged 78, who was found dead in Belfast yesterday. She was known as "Orange Lil" for her role in "loyalist" marches.

north Donegal, who look on from destroying shops and businesses in the middle Strabane as they sought out 1970s, as they sought out "economic targets". In 1980 30 local people were looking forward to starting work in a new hotel but it was blown up six days before the opening.

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In the east, concerns like Harland and Wolff and De Lorean get millions of pounds from Westminster, but we receive virtually nothing."

Although the town is predominantly Roman Catholic, that did not prevent Provisional IRA bombers

had stopped working.

The border, emphasized by police carrying sub-machine guns, runs through one edge of the town but it has always been ignored by the people of

Strabane, co Tyrone, a mainly Catholic town that was held hostage while four men used their car to plant bombs in a golf club.

In co Londonderry the White Horse Inn was badly damaged by a car bomb and at Warrenpoint, co Down, the Crown Hotel was bombed.

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PARLIAMENT February 8 1982

Union bullies and bigots will be made to pay heavy price

TRADE UNION LAW

The Employment Bill tried to provide specific remedies for real abuses, effective protection where it had been shown to be necessary, and to redress imbalances of bargaining power to which the law of regulation had contributed so significantly. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said:

Moving the second reading of the Bill he said under the last administration an unprecedented volume of employment legislation reached the statute book. Labour also reenacted most of the earlier statute law going back to 1871.

The impossibility of excluding the operation of the law from industrial relations had been shown to be significant. Mr Frank Dobson (Cannock, Lab) said Mr Tebbit's speech sounded like one made by General Jaruzelski.

Mr Tebbit: I think the Labour

Party has more connexions with Europe than us.

Since the Employment Act 1980, the judgment had been received from the European Court of Human Rights in the British Rail case. The court had found that the closed shop legislation which was supported by the Labour Party, and the SDP MPs who were then in the Labour Party, was in clear breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

He would like to know if Mr Eric Varley, the Opposition spokesman, supported that judgment; MPs might also like to hear from Mrs Shirley Williams of the SDF.

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale, L): He would say why since the closed shop is a contravention of the law of the European Union. The closed shop legislation of 1974-76 led directly to a judgment before the European Court of Human Rights.

The Government had not sought to transform the whole framework of industrial relations law. It had not acted hastily as the Bill was the product of 12 months' consultations which showed that the proposals were widely supported in industry. Opposition MPs had repeatedly shown that they had the approval of the majority of the electorate and trade union members.

For many of us (he said), the cause of liberty requires more commitment than to hold hands and sing the Red Flag once again. (Labour interruptions.)

For those concerned with freedom, the closed shop and trade union conscription was a matter of deep concern, and it was something which it was covered directly or indirectly by half the clauses in the Bill. That was why he had voted with the idea of calling it the Workers' Rights Bill, but it went beyond the rights of workers to the rights of the whole community.

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They, those bigots from big businesses, referred to such people as bounty hunters or free loaders.

What those women suffered was brushed aside, in the words of one trade union official, Mr Eric Fall of NALGO, who said: "It may appear to be unfair, undemocratic and un-British. But it is not illegal." What an attitude. The Bill would give such people compensation for the damage done to them by creatures of that kind.

It was fraudulent to claim that the main purpose of the Bill was to improve and protect individual employees. The Government's motives did not spring from a desire to enhance job protection, but to weaken union membership agreements and weaken the unions.

There were sincere people who had deeply-held, and genuine conscientious or religious objections to belonging to a trade union, and they had rights too.

But as the Department of Employment had found out about a year ago, specifically in a commissioned piece of research, the overwhelming majority of cases where union agreements existed, provision had been made for individuals to keep their jobs.

Everyone resented the idea of ridings who enjoyed full benefits but paid not a penny into the organization.

The most dangerous concept in the Bill was in the clause dealing with trade union disputes and repeal of section 10 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act.

This clause, in the Schedules of State's discretion, to compensate for public funds people who were sacked without the possibility of redress between 1974 and 1980, and who would have had no right to compensation if the Employment Act 1980 had been in force.

What was the crime that people who had lost their jobs were accused? That of defying the press gang that operated under the closed shop?

Since we have the institution of the closed shop it seems to me that the best thing you can do at present is to provide protection and redress for those who are damaged against it.

The official view of both the Labour Party and trade union

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The official view of both the Labour Party and trade union



Tebbit: Remedies for abuses.



Varley: Back to 1901

It would not find a single job for the three million unemployed. Even the Government would be lucky to receive representations if need be a delegation from the General Council, and discuss the detailed provisions of this Bill. If the Bill was to be amended at later stages it was reasonable to assume that the Opposition would remove it at the first opportunity.

The Opposition would fight the Bill at every stage and do the best for the workers. If it did reach the statute book, if the Opposition would advise which might be available, whatever conclusions it might reach.

Representative trade unions had the most important part to play in the national life, but the trade unions and their members were immensely unpopular. They could not be above criticism and above the law. There was nothing anti-trade union in saying that.

Unlike the Government, the SDP wanted an open and constructive dialogue with the TUC. They would be happy to receive representations, if need be a delegation from the General Council, and discuss the detailed provisions of this Bill. If the Bill was to be amended at later stages it was reasonable to assume that the Opposition would remove it at the first opportunity.

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Varley: Back to 1901

Bill would help to rectify that situation.

Mr Charles Morris (Manchester, Lab) said a report in The Times indicated that 400 disputes had arisen from the application of the closed shop.

Union agreements covered 5,200,000 workers so those 400 cases represented only 0.008 per cent of those affected.

There was no justification for the proposals in the Bill on closed shop agreements.

Mr John Browne (Winchester, C) said the Bill would be a modern Magna Carta bestowing protection on the working man and woman. Mr Tebbit would be seen as the champion of workers' freedom.

He had reservations about some of the proposals. He was amazed and hurt to find that the Conservative Party accepted the legitimacy of the closed shop at all. There were still many outdated immunities for trade unions despite the Bill.

Questioned by Conservatives and Labour MPs about what steps were being taken to ensure better publicity and presentation for Government policies, Mr Fyfe, one of whose recent speeches received extensive coverage in the media, said there was a continuous process of improvement in which ministers were engaged.

Mr Timothy Renton (Maidstone, C) raised the issue of the SDP's proposal to introduce a voluntary shop floor secret ballot.

Mr Stanley Crowther (Rotherham, Lab) said the Bill would not only be a charter for freeloaders but also a huge financial inducement to troublemakers.

He did not understand why that was the case. He was asked about the closed shop. There was a lot of talk about the rights of the minority, but what about the rights of the majority? But for the strength of the union movement, the standards of all working people, whether union members or not, would be much worse.

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Mr Gerard Neale (North Cornwall, C) said that Parliament could not go on ignoring the reality that it was not just union members who wanted rights but everyone who was engaged in the organisation.

All the facts were put out and referred to by ministers and the difficulties are also discussed by ministers. You have to have both. As for the present time, there is a healthy discussion about how we can best handle the difficulties.

There was, undoubtedly, a certain amount of apprehension among Conservative backbenchers about the nature of the bill. It will fall well of the Conservative trade unionists, but the SDP deserved considerable congratulations for having gone a stage nearer meeting them.

But I want to make this plain to him (said Mr Tebbit). Please do not let this Bill be the work of unemployment law for some time.

There were still many MPs apprehensive about the gap which still existed between the new provisions in the Bill and the expectation of those who believed that the existing existence of the closed shop and any immunities given to it would not be removed.

He and other SDP MPs had placed upon the order paper, by way of instructions, proposals to the effect that the Bill might be amended during its committee stage.

They must take care not to give an impression to the left wing in its stir up trade union moderates against the measure. Mr Tebbit had not gone far enough to reduce civil action damages on smaller unions. For instance the union of colliery overseers and shifters, with relatively fewer members, would lose a much greater proportion of its annual income.

Individuals, trade unionists and non-trade unionists, had sadly come to regard unions as tyrannical giants, out of touch with many of their members. The

next stage in the work of clearing up the atmosphere of the Palace of Westminster, in the 1982-83 programme, would be related to the west elevation of the palace, Mr Francis Fyfe, Lord President of the Council, stated.

He said that the cleaning would be a long programme and he would like to say at this point when it would be completed.

Work rules change for unemployed on benefit

WELFARE

Regulations designed to make it easier for unemployed people to do a certain amount of work without affecting their entitlement to benefit have been presented to Parliament, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced yesterday.

I am a recent convert (he said) to this kind of legislation (prolonged laughter).

Although he favoured strong trade unions, at times had passed laws in his light, he had been charmed by the desirability of minimum legislation. He welcomed the extension of union membership in recent years, but unions should not use their muscle for political ends.

A majority of individual trade unionists believed that there was an overwhelming case for trade union reform. Union leaders should look to their own members and judge what their members wanted. Only when they did that would the unions make

School religion should be kept, MPs say

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Retention of the statutory obligation to provide religious education to all pupils, and the continued existence of voluntary denominational schools are recommended by the Commons Select Committee on Education, Science and the Arts in a report due to be published next week.

The all-party select committee, chaired by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West, considered carefully whether to recommend the repeal of the relevant section of the Education Act, 1944, making religious education the only compulsory part of the school curriculum, particularly in view of the widespread flouting of the law and the increasingly secular and multi-cultural nature of today's society.

The report points out that at present only just over half of all secondary schools provide religious education for all their fourth-year pupils, and nearly a fifth make no provision at all.

However, the evidence to the committee suggested that there was a general view that religious education had the support of parents, and that support was of a level well beyond that suggested by figures for church going, and even beyond the level of religious belief. Several witnesses had detected a revival of interest in religion among the young.

In addition, Schools Inspectorate had made clear that the compulsory status of religious education had not impeded change and development in the subject.

The Archbishop of Canterbury had suggested that if there were to be any modifications in the law concerning the compulsory curriculum offerings, it should be in the

Unions ask public to back 12% NHS claim

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders of an estimated one million National Health Service employees yesterday began a campaign to mobilize public opinion against the Cabinet's 4 per cent limit on pay increases.

The TUC Health Services Committee has agreed a "core" claim common to all 17 groups of manual and white collar staff for a 12 per cent increase and a cut in working hours from April 1. Government resistance is expected to be stiff.

The whole concept and intention behind the school act of worship was in danger of falling into disrepute, it said. It calls on the Secretary of State to begin discussions with all interested bodies about the need to give guidance to schools on sick wages.

On voluntary denomination schools, whose demise has recently been advocated by both Lord Scarman and the World Council of Churches on the basis that they are socially divisive, the committee says that it recognizes the emphasis given to religious education in such schools, the wider choice they offer to parents, and the contribution they make to the education system. It therefore recommends their continued existence.

On what should be taught in religious education classes, the committee endorses the approach adopted by Norfolk in its agreed syllabus, which places Christianity at the centre, but also introduces pupils to other world religions.

Turning to the Government's proposal for a new single examination system for pupils aged 16-plus to replace CSE and O-level examinations, the committee gives it a cautious welcome, while admitting that it involved many dangers.

Mr Spanswick said yesterday: "By asking the public to support our claim we are also asking them to support their health service. If we do not get justice now, then it is the public that will suffer in the long run."

Mr Jonah Jones, aged 60, the Welsh artist, sculptor and writer, finishing the panel commemorating Dylan Thomas that is to be laid in the floor of Poet's Corner at Westminster Abbey on March 1, St David's Day, more than 28 years after Thomas's death. The lines

come from the end of "Fern Hill", Thomas's lyrical evocation of his childhood, a fitting epitaph to the talent that finally drowned in alcoholic poisoning at age of 39 (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Mr Jones, the Gregynog Art Fellow at the University of Wales,

says the 3 cwt slab is of Penrhyn green slate, an extremely hard stone whose colour suits the imagery of the lines and the poet. It is the same stone from which the memorial to Lloyd George in the Abbey, also the work of Mr Jones, is made.

Luggage tickets 'reissued'

British Rail lost thousands of pounds as employees at Victoria station's left luggage office systematically reissued used tickets, Inner London Crown Court was told yesterday.

Frederick Shorey, aged 39, of Eswyn Road, Tooting, and Dharma Vythelingham, aged 40, of Steerforth Street, Earlsfield, south London, both denied conspiring to steal from the British Railways Board between January 1978, and November, 1980.

A third man, Sydney Canning, aged 55, of Crompton Road, Penge, changed his plea to guilty and was remanded until the end of the trial.

Mr Peter Cooper, for the

prosecution, told the jury that the three men, with others, pooled their profits in a plastic cup and shared them out each evening.

In 1980 large numbers of police officers deposited suitcases, taking note of the ticket serial numbers before collecting their luggage and handing them in. Members of the public who had left baggage at the office were stopped and their tickets checked.

The police estimated that between 40 and 50 per cent of all tickets were dishonestly reissued.

Mr Cooper said dishonest earnings could be as high as £6 an hour.

The trial continues today.

Race hatred claim

By Lucy Hodges

Mr Russell Proffitt, the black councillor in Lewisham, has sent a copy of the latest issue of *National Front News* to Scotland Yard inviting them to prosecute for incitement to racial hatred.

In a letter to the police Mr Proffitt says that he found the journal, which was put through his letterbox, "deeply offensive". On page one there was a handwritten message: "Don't blame the white's for New Cross fire, turn your lips".

The journal contained articles about positive discrimination (described as

"anti-white, anti-British inverted racism and corruption") and about the Home Office report on racial attacks "instigated by black community groups and by a front organization of the Board of Deputies of British Jews".

It is difficult to secure the Attorney General's consent to prosecute for incitement to racial hatred and Section 5A of the Public Order Act is now under review by the Government. A recent pamphlet from the Runnymede Trust said the law was a failure and should be changed to make prosecution easier.

Support claim for succession Bill

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham, West, predicted yesterday that a majority of MPs would support his attempt to end discrimination against women in the law of succession to the throne.

Mr English's Succession to the Crown Bill, published yesterday, would change the law so that elder sisters would not be outranked in the line of succession by their younger brothers.

The Bill, which has backing from Labour, Conservative, Liberal and Social Democrat MPs, would mean that the first child of the Prince and Princess of Wales would be an heir apparent, irrespective of its sex.

Mr English admitted that if the child, due in June, was a boy the whole issue was deferred for a generation, but if the child is a girl it became more urgent. Under present law she would become heir, remain heir if she had a younger sister but cease to be heir if she had a younger brother.

Mr English has written to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the prime ministers of the 16 other Commonwealth countries of which the Queen is monarch, asking whether they disagree with his proposal, or would wish to legislate in similar terms, or would consent to his Bill extending to their countries.

Without Government support the chances of the Bill coming before the Commons for debate in this session are not bright. It is down for second reading on February 26, but is preceded on the Commons order paper that day by a Bill to abolish the rating system, which is expected to take up the entire day's sitting. Therefore Mr English's Bill would fall in precedence.

Woman tells of fight for 'sanity'

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Dilemma in the middle of nowhere

A woman who fought for 22 years to clear her name of the stigma of being certified insane is to launch a campaign to help others wrongfully committed to mental institutions.

Mrs Jean Dhargalkar, aged 68, claims that her cries for help while she was in a mental hospital were obstructed while the authorities planned to certify her.

She accused members of the medical and legal professions of closing ranks to cover up over her case. She said lawyers accepted legal aid for court actions that were bound to fail because they were too late.

Mrs Dhargalkar's story began in 1959, when she fell ill while studying at Hull University. A doctor told her she had an infection.

Two days later she called an ambulance and was taken to hospital but had to wait nine hours before a gangrenous appendix which had ruptured was diagnosed. She underwent surgery, but was given only a 5 per cent chance of survival.

The after-effects of the operation and a "cocktail" of drugs made her delirious, and within three days she was taken to a mental hospital. She said no one would listen to her story, she was not given proper medical attention, and after five days she was certified insane.

She was detained against her will for a month until her husband flew home from India to obtain her release.

Mrs Dhargalkar said: "When my husband secured my release I was decertified. That means that I was sane, but the certificate still existed."

The only way to have the certificate quashed was through a successful High Court action. But it took 22 years and six firms of solicitors for her to have the certificate declared wrongful.

PRISON FOR INDECENCY WITH BOYS

A riding school manager was sentenced yesterday to four months in prison on charges of gross indecency against teenage boys at the home of Tam Paton, the former manager of the Bay City Rollers.

John Wilson, aged 41, of Mavisbank Stables, Loanhead, Lothian, was led weeping from court after being sentenced by Lord Kincaig at the High Court in Edinburgh. He admitted four charges of gross indecency. Eight were not proceeded with when Wilson denied them.

In the dock with Wilson was Paton, of Little Kellars, Gogar, Edinburgh, who faced a number of charges involving teenage boys. The case against him did not go ahead and he will appear at the High Court later.

Advocate Depute Andrew Hardie said the cases against Wilson involved boys aged 13, 15, 16 and 17.

Mr Donald Robertson, QC, for Wilson, said his client had not invited boys to the sesbales, they had gone freely.

£165,679 damages

An electrician who lost his sight and sense of smell and taste in a road accident was awarded £165,679 damages and interest against the Post Office in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Comyn said it was impossible to over-emphasize the bravery of Mr Martin Mustard, aged 30, of Hammer Lane, Haslemere, Surrey, who had set up in business as an electrical supplier after the accident.

Walkers renew rescue box

The Keswick-Barrow walk committee has sent a cheque for £250 to replace the mountain rescue box and stretcher on Striding Edge, Helvellyn, in the Lake District.

The equipment box and stretcher, put there eight years ago for public use, were recently brought down by the Patterdale mountain rescue team, who have responsibility for them. They were so heavily vandalized that they had become unsafe for use.

Four die in crash

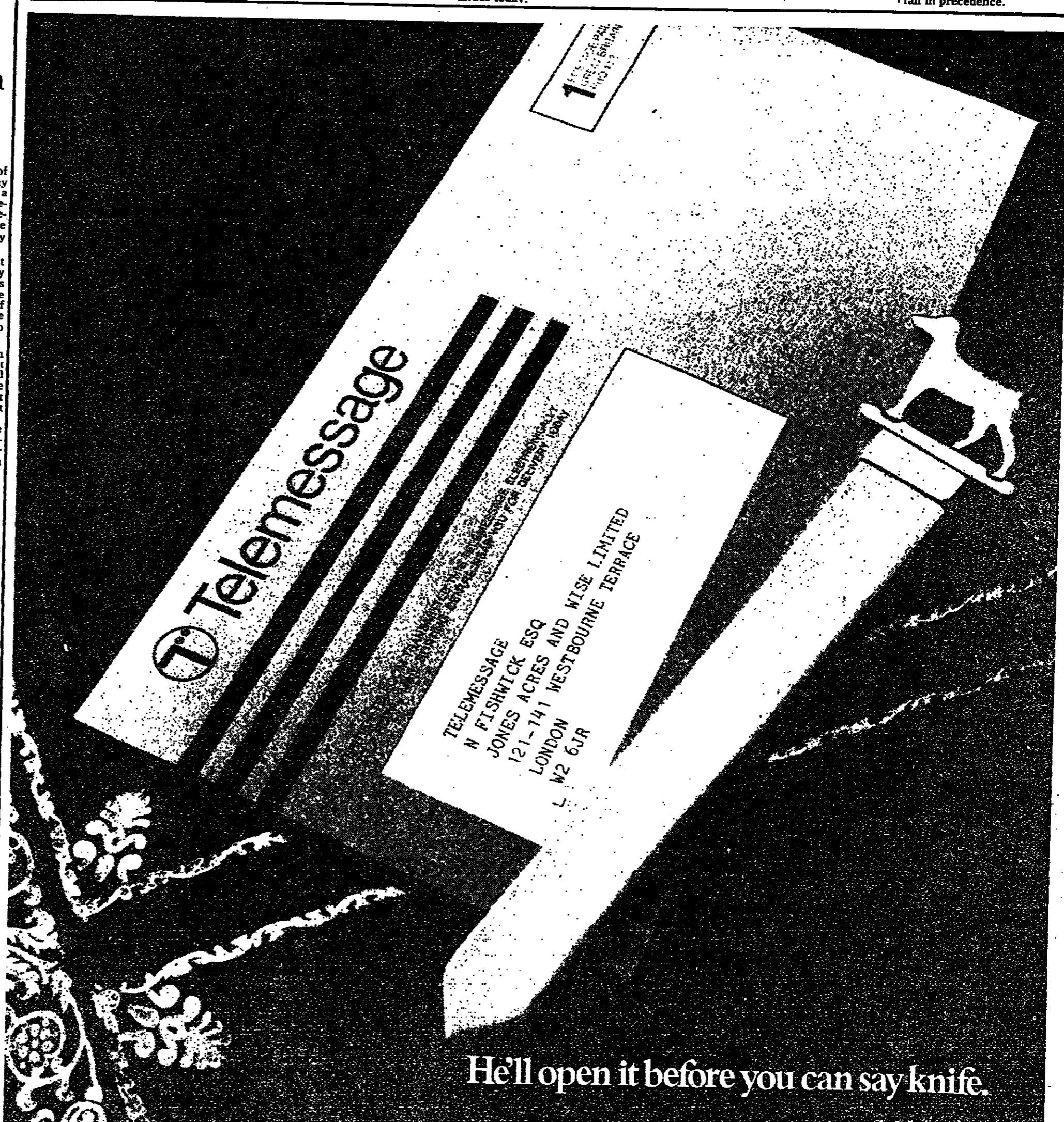
Four people died when a Ford Cortina and a Cortina Estate were in collision near Longbridge, Edinburgh, on Sunday night. The dead were: Mr Henry McCulloch aged 23, a student, and Miss Nora Cairns, aged 21, a civil servant, both of Faulhouse, West Lothian, and a coal merchant Mr Thomas Bryce, aged 40, and his wife, aged 48, of Boness, near Edinburgh.

Theft from lifeboat

Thieves have stolen the compass, valued at £100, from the replacement Penlee lifeboat, the Guy and Clare Hunter, only a few hours after it arrived on station at Newlyn, Cornwall.



One Welsh artist salutes another



He'll open it before you can say knife.

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TELECOM

NEWS IN
SUMMARYWhite MP
ordered to
stay in jail

Salisbury.—Mr Wally Stuttaford, the white MP detained in Zimbabwe for two months under an emergency powers order which has just expired was then served with another order under which he can be held indefinitely (Stephen Taylor writes). It was served on Mr Stuttaford, 64, in his cell at Chikurubi maximum security prison.

The expiry of the original order required the authorities to release him in the absence of evidence to substantiate allegations that he was plotting with dissident supporters of Mr Joshua Nkomo to overthrow the government or keep him under detention.

Mr Stuttaford, a member of Mr Ian Smith's Republican Front, may now appeal to a judicial tribunal; but its recommendations can be overruled by the Minister of Home Affairs. When he was arrested in Bulawayo on December 10, Government leaders, including Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, said that he would be brought to trial shortly.

Palestinian guns
hit private jet

Beirut.—A Swiss executive jet made an emergency landing here with fuel spilling from its wing after being hit by Palestinian anti-aircraft fire aimed at Israeli military aircraft, the state radio reported. The twin-engine 56A Lear Jet operated by Aeroflot Leasing Co., flew into the range of the anti-aircraft canons at 1,200ft while making an approach to Beirut airport. No body was hurt.

New curbs on
Czechoslovakians

Prague.—Czechoslovakia has imposed travel restrictions that are likely to reduce further visits to the West, according to official press reports here.

The daily *Smeana* said that longstanding regulations allowing Czechoslovakians one trip to the West every three to five years have been dropped by the Prague authorities.

Strike called in
South Africa

Some of South Africa's biggest black trade unions have called for a half-hour, national strike on Thursday to mourn the death in prison of Dr Neil Aggett, the white trade unionist who was found hanged in his cell at security police headquarters in Johannesburg early last Friday (Michael Hornsby writes).

The call was made by the multiracial (though predominantly black) African Food and Canning Workers' Union, of which Dr Aggett was the Transvaal secretary and supported by the Federation of South African Trade Unions, which has a mainly black membership of more than 90,000.

Doctors in big
medical fraud

Canberra.—Fraud and abuse of Australia's medical insurance system by doctors is widespread, according to an internal Health Ministry report leaked to journalists.

The Australian Medical Association had estimated that 900 of the country's 27,000 doctors were involved but the document leaked by the opposition Labor Party said 2,500 doctors were expected. The Government has already announced that it would take action against doctors claiming for treatment not given.

Silence over US
radiation claim

New York.—The Pentagon refused to comment on reports that radiation records on thousands of soldiers who observed atomic tests in the 1950s were falsified.

Mr Van R Brandon, a former member of the army medical corps, claimed that the real readings were kept in a secret "hot book" that was held under lock and key by high ranking officers. He said he believed that the radiation readings recorded in the book were above the accepted safe levels—some being 50 per cent higher.

Saudi Arabia to
make US arms

Riyadh.—Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, said after meeting Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia that it was likely that the two countries would jointly produce American weapons.

He said the Saudis had submitted a number of requests for sophisticated weapon systems.

Preger trial date

Calcutta.—Magistrates have set February 20 as the trial date for Dr Jack Preger, the British medical worker among the Calcutta poor, who is opposing a deportation order. Dr Preger has been given notice under the Foreigners Act.

Child seeks refuge

Poer Louis, Mauritius.—An 11-year-old child, whose father is Mauritian and whose mother is a Soviet citizen, took refuge in the Soviet Embassy here demanding to go to the Soviet Union to see his mother. The father was later given custody

Classes reopen
at Polish
universities

Warsaw, Feb 8.—Polish universities resumed full-time classes today after months of interruption caused by strikes and martial law.

Conditions seemed calm at Warsaw University and security patrols, at their usual strength in the streets, were not seen on the campus.

Students, some wearing traditional white four-cornered caps, entered the main gate without restriction but had to show identity cards to university employees when going into their faculty buildings or sign a roster if they were from another faculty.

Meanwhile, the Polish authorities, who suspended Solidarity and other trade unions when martial law was imposed eight weeks ago, have called for public discussion of a possible resumption of union activity.

The discussion will focus on a report which the Government has instructed a committee under Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Prime Minister, to produce later this month. The call for the report and discussion was announced in a Government statement published today by Polish newspapers.

As tension subsided, the military authorities began reopening colleges last month, starting with engineering, agricultural and medical schools. But they delayed resumption of classes in universities specializing in the humanities long regarded as potential centres of student unrest.

All traces of Solidarity and the closely-aligned independent students' association NZS had disappeared from the university grounds in Warsaw, Warsaw radio, monitored by the BBC, reported today.

In Katowice province, about 5,000 have been told to report to the employment office. In January about 3,600 men were directed to work mainly in municipal economic enterprises doing loading and ancillary tasks.

In Lodz province, about 11,000 men are being affected by the Government decree, Warsaw radio said. All were given municipal or factory jobs.

Nato stays its hand on
Warsaw sanctions

By David Cross

With the notable exception of Britain, Nato member governments are taking their time in announcing any measures they might take to mark their disapproval of military rule in Poland.

But, according to reports from a number of West European capitals, other members of the Nato alliance have simply paused for "a moment of reflection", as the Italian Government puts it. In due course, they indicate, they too will follow the lead set by President Reagan at the end of last year.

The West German Government, which has been among the most reluctant to introduce sanctions against either the Soviet Union or Poland has promised that further measures (Bonn prefers to talk about "measures" rather than "sanctions") will not be delayed indefinitely.

So far, it has stopped new economic aid to Poland and has refused to negotiate a restructuring of Poland's debts during the current financial year. Humanitarian aid continues, however.

It is not entirely clear what new measures are likely to include against either Warsaw or Moscow. The only certainty is that they will stop far short of a state of war. The signing of the economic and natural gas deal with Moscow, which so liked Washington, is clear evidence of French policy on this front.

On the other hand, France has joined its Nato partners in promising not to undermine the effectiveness of the American ban on exports of high technology to the Soviet Union. Similar strategic exports to Poland have been stopped.

Like all the Nato governments with the exception of Greece, the Italians are refusing to extend new credits to Poland and are trying to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches the Polish people by channelling it through such international organizations as Caretas and the Red Cross. Apart from these "minor moves", it is not entirely clear what further measures are under consideration.

The Belgian Government which has so far adopted only the measures agreed by member governments of the EEC (suspension of credits to Poland, etc) is contemplating some diplomatic steps if restrictions on its own representatives in Poland are not easily reversed.

The United States will undoubtedly wait until all its Nato partners have revealed their hands before it makes any public pronouncement. Washington appears to have accepted the inevitability of something far less swinging.

Provided that all the main allies produce some sanctions within the coming days, it seems likely that Washington will pronounce itself reasonably satisfied.

CAIRO-BONN
ACCORD ON
WEST BANK

Bonn, Feb 8.—President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, reasserted the Palestinian right to self-rule at a joint press conference here today.

Herr Schmidt referred to "the right to peace and security of all countries of the region, including Israel, and simultaneously, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination."

Mr Mubarak followed the line he had taken in Washington and London before coming to Bonn, and said Egypt and West Germany were "determined to continue to work for a global solution of the Middle East problem."

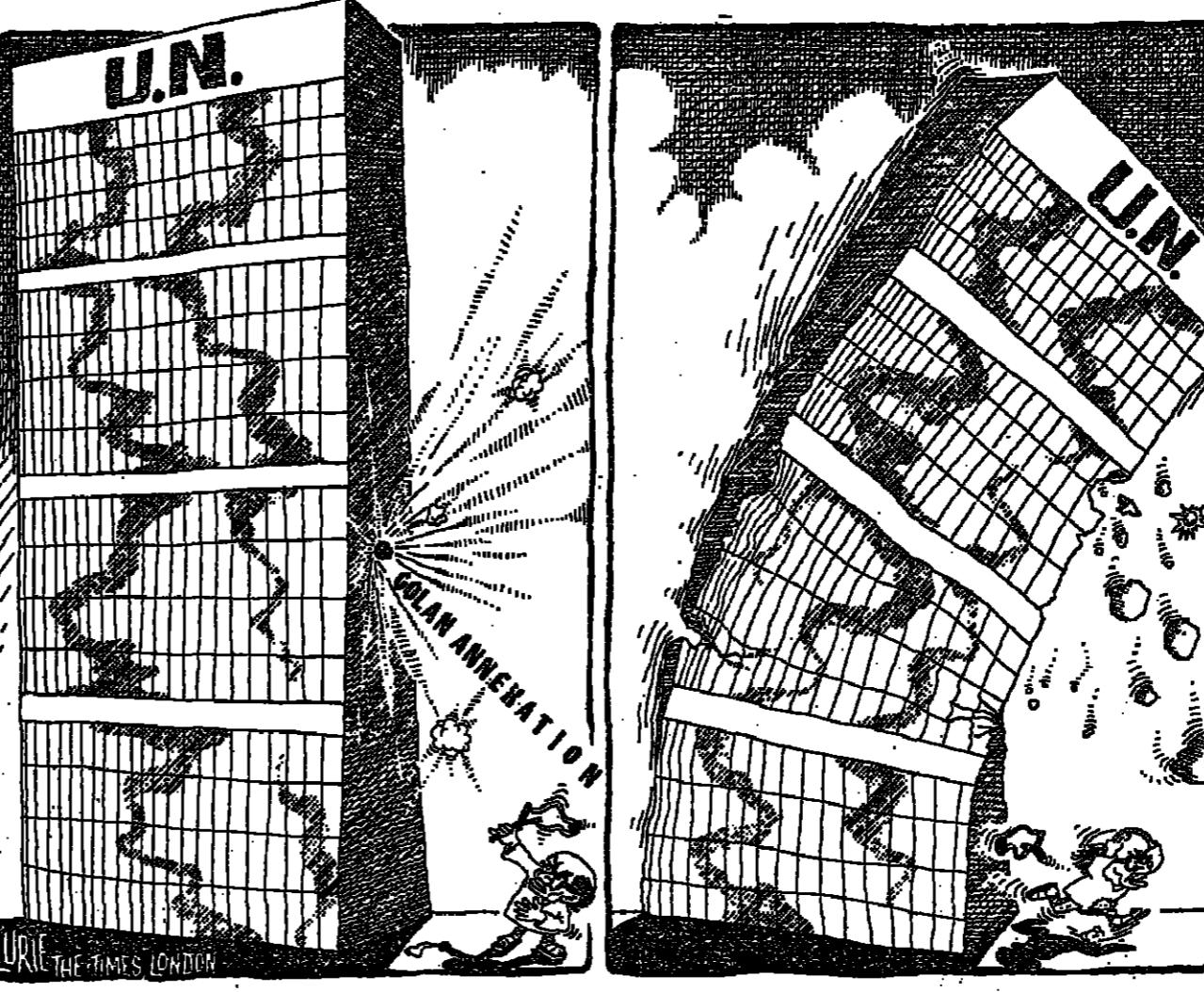
"The creation of a self-governing authority in the West Bank of the Jordan river and in Gaza will be a first, useful step within the Camp David framework," he added, followed by "the application of the right to self-government of the Palestinian people."

The Palestinians, President Mubarak continued, "are the key to a Middle East settlement" and European countries should play "a mediating role to help initiate a dialogue



Haig meets his match

Mr Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, taking time off from politics yesterday for a private tennis match with the champion player Manuel Santana in Madrid.



Menachem and Goliath

Call to arms in Congress

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 8

Mr Caspar Weinberger, has backed up his department's proposed record peacetime defence spending of \$215,900m in 1983 (£116,000m) in the 1983 budget with a sharp attack on the Soviet Union.

In his annual report to Congress, published today, he has anticipated opposition to the \$33,100m, (18 per cent) increase proposed for defence spending with a warning that "there is nothing hypothetical about Soviet power".

It is, he says, "the greatest single threat to the United States and the free world".

He accuses the Russians of breaking an international convention on biological warfare and says that if they have been cheating it creates "a most serious problem for any new arms agreement with the Soviet Union".

President Reagan believes it important to build up United States military forces to negotiate arms reductions from a position of strength. But both Republicans and Democrats are looking for cuts in the 1983 defence spending proposals.

Mr Weinberger says the increase, equal to more than a third of the projected 1983 total budget deficit of \$91,500m is needed to reverse "a decade of neglect".

But Democrats feel that weapons are being financed on the backs of the poor as social programmes are cut and Republicans are dismayed at the size of the deficit.

"When hawks like me are

KIDNAPPING
CONFESION
PROMISED

Karlsruhe, Feb 8.—A middle-aged West German business consultant went on trial here yesterday charged with kidnapping and murdering a girl aged 13, for whose release the Pope appealed in vain.

The trial of Herr Günther Adler, aged 48, started with a surprise announcement by his lawyer that he would make a confession later this week, and that the defence would seek to have him committed for psychiatric treatment.

Herr Adler was accused of abducting Cornelia Becker, daughter of a local factory owner, while she was on her way to school on November 3, 1980.

The public prosecutor said Herr Adler had victim to the cellar of his Karlsruhe office and killed her the same day with five heavy blows to the head. He later demanded DM2m (£about £450,000) from her family on the pretence that she was alive. They had received no proof she was safe and never paid the money—Reuters.

Among the various political measures being considered by the French Government is the restriction on the movement of Polish diplomats and journalists, similar to those announced last Friday by Britain. The French Government has also taken the initiative in raising the Polish question at the Madrid security conference this week; in addition there has been a distinct softening of

the United States will undoubtedly wait until all its Nato partners have revealed their hands before it makes any public pronouncement. Washington appears to have accepted the inevitability of something far less swinging.

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Egypt asks
for return of Sphinx's beard

From Christopher Walker-Carey

Fresh controversy over the ownership of archaeological treasures will arise later this month when Egypt formally requests the British Government and the trustees of the British Museum to return a part of the Sphinx to Cairo, which intends to restore the monument.

The decision to demand the return was disclosed by Mr Abdul Hamid Radwan, the Minister of Culture, in an interview with *The Times*. He said that it would be presented to the British authorities when he visits London on February 15 to mark the centenary of the Egypt Exploration Society.

Speaking at his office in the Cairo suburb of Zamalek, Mr Radwan said: "One of the seven committees we have appointed to investigate ways of saving the Sphinx has reported that one important step will be to restore the beard, which for thousands of years acted as a support for the statue until it was broken off."

Mr Radwan added: "The Sphinx is not exactly an Egyptian monument; it also belongs to the world. We hope that the people of Britain would be happy to participate in its restoration by returning that part of the beard now in London. The gesture would enable us to combine it with the rest of the beard now in the Cairo museum and help the Sphinx back to its original state."

The minister, a former Deputy Speaker of the Egyptian Parliament, flatly reassured the Socialist Government's commitment to an open economy and free trade. "Our economic policy does not ignore the realities of international competition. It will not lead us to a turning in on the hexagon," he told a symposium of 300 foreign businessmen organized by the International Herald Tribune in a Paris hotel today and tomorrow. Eight members of the government were also due to address the symposium.

The Prime Minister's speech was a model of moderation and balance, calculated to appease foreign businessmen, if not to stimulate their enthusiasm. "The opening of the French economy to the outside world is a necessity and I would add an opportunity", he insisted.

The government wished to correct the image of a country "difficult and inhospitable" towards foreign investments. "It must have an open, positive, and pragmatic policy."

Foreign investments would be judged on the basis of three criteria: their impact on employment (government aid to ask us to return a vital part of your civilization needed for restoration work. If there is agreement, it will be of great benefit to Anglo-Egyptian relations."

The seven Egyptian committees investigating ways of saving the Sphinx, which is nearly 5,000 years old, have already come up with a number of other suggestions to combat damage caused by a combination of sewage, air pollution, salt, sand, wind and sun.

At the end of last year, villas near the monument at Giza were bulldozed in an effort to reduce the blockage of underground passages by effluent from nearby sewage.

Mr Radwan said that during his four-day visit to Britain he would also be seeking designs for electric-powered vehicles to transport tourists to the plateau where the monument sits.

In addition to the missing beard, the 7-ft-long nose of the monument is also missing. Local legend has it that both were knocked off when the Sphinx was used for target practice during the Mameluke period.

SHIPS COLLIDE

Miami.—Two merchant ships have collided in the Gulf of Mexico 150 miles west of Key West and the United States Coast Guard said 25 crew members of one ship took to the lifeboats as it began to sink. No casualties have been reported.

Monetary policy would remain strict. Steps would be taken to encourage investment in both bonds and shares. The French financial market was too narrow in relation to foreign ones. It would be broadened and modernized. The budget deficit would be held to 3 per cent of domestic product. "We shall be concerned not to increase the tax burden of firms," he declared.

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Begin puts pressure on
US over Lebanon

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, Feb 8

The Israeli Government sent a special envoy to Washington to brief the Reagan Administration about its growing concern over the alleged Palestinian arms build-up in southern Lebanon and guerrilla breaches of the ceasefire.

The dispatch of the envoy last week was revealed today by the state-controlled Israeli radio, which reported that he had held meetings with Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and other senior officials.

The radio added that contacts between the governments of Lebanon were continuing, with the United States counselling restraint against any Israeli military action along the lines of the 1978 Litani operation.

There has been mounting speculation in Israeli military and political circles that a widespread land and air raid deep into Lebanon was being planned by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, after the incursion by Palestinian guerrillas operating from Jordan last month.

Mr Sharon told Mr Brian Urquhart, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General, in sources here.

Egypt asks
for return
of Sphinx's
beard

From Christopher Waller
Cairo

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FOR EVERY 10 IN-PACK COUPONS.

So convincing

you that du Maurier low tar

is the cigarette you've been waiting for is

not going to be easy.

Which only leaves us one option: To make you a special introductory double offer you'll find difficult to refuse.

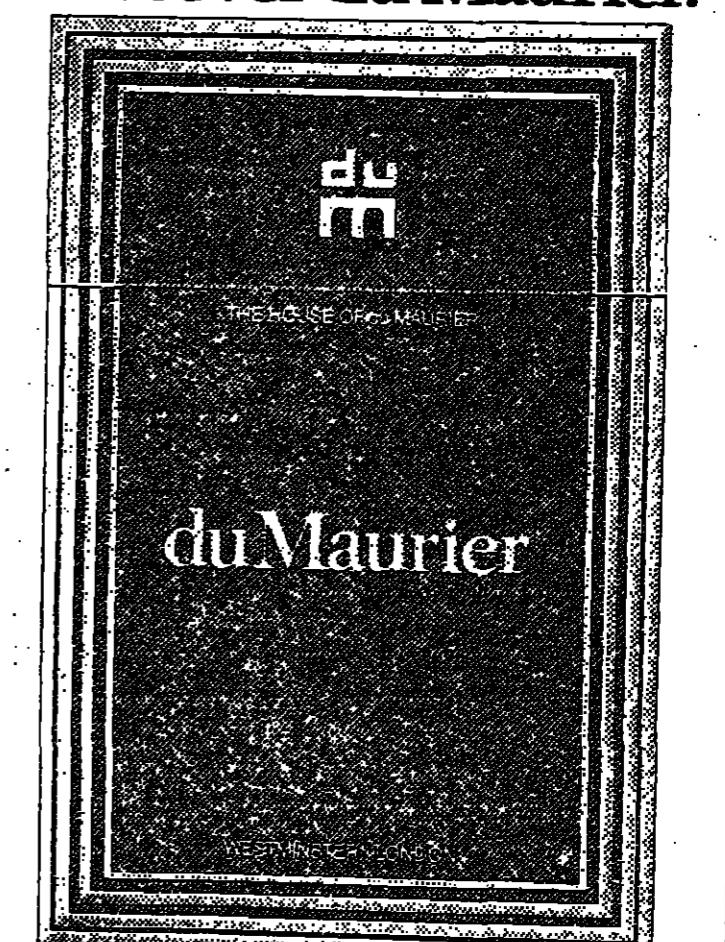
3p off your next pack. Or, in exchange for 10 in-pack coupons, a completely free pack.

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We hope it is. Because for the very first time you'll discover a low tar cigarette that really does have more than mere taste.

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Discover Low Tar.

LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.

US shifts human rights policy to Eastern block

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Feb 8

The Reagan Administration, in its first report on human rights around the world, is sharply critical of the Soviet Union and its activities in Poland and Afghanistan.

The report also condemns human rights abuses in countries which follow pro-Western policies, such as South Africa, Taiwan and Zaire as well as Latin American nations.

The 1,142 page report, which has been submitted to the Senate foreign relations committee, is similar in many respects to the human rights report compiled by the Carter Administration during its final days in office. The tone and language used about some pro-Western nations has been softened in some cases, but the report documents abuses committed by friends as well as foes.

When the Reagan Administration came to office last year there were fears that human rights would no longer be given the attention they were under President Carter. As Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, said at the time: "International terrorism will take the place of human rights as a priority concern."

The report, which bears the imprint of Mr Elliott Abrams, the recently-appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights,

emphasises that Administration condemnation of human rights abuses by the Soviet Union would only be credible if the United States also addressed human rights violations by friendly nations.

The document contains country by country reports covering 159 nations. Its strongest language is reserved for the Soviet Union, where repression of political dissidents grew worse in 1981, with about 10,000 dissidents believed to be imprisoned, exiled or undergoing forced labour. Four million Soviet citizens were reported undergoing forced labour.

The report states there are compelling reasons to believe that the Polish authorities acted under strong Soviet pressure in imposing martial law on December 13. At least 6,000 people were being detained in Poland, only a few of whom had been formally charged.

The report found however, that in several East European nations people were relatively well off in terms of civil rights and economic progress.

The report gives warning that pro-Western countries were being singled out for condemnation while equal or greater violations of human rights in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and Cuba went virtually unnoticed.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Salvador guerrillas withdraw

San Salvador. — Left wing guerrillas in El Salvador have withdrawn from around the eastern city of Usulután after a week of heavy fighting with government troops.

Units of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front staged an orderly withdrawal under cover of darkness after a successful week-long mission, their radio said.

Scores of government troops died in the clashes which occasionally spread to the outskirts of the city, El Salvador's fourth largest, officials said. Guerrilla casualties were also high, they added.

Jakarta expels Soviet attache

Jakarta. — Indonesia has expelled a Soviet diplomat and arrested a Soviet citizen on spying charges, the Foreign Ministry said. Sources said Mr S. P. Egorov, the Soviet assistant military attache was caught receiving an important document from an Indonesian military official who was not identified.

The arrested Soviet citizen was identified as Mr Alexander Finenko, head of the Aeroflot office in Jakarta, and was alleged to be a senior KGB agent.

Disaster victims demand homes

Naples. — About 200 survivors of the 1980 earthquake in southern Italy occupied the town hall in Ercolano to demand housing and jobs. They barricaded themselves in the building, keeping administrators and employees from going to work.

The earthquake killed 2,700 people and made hundreds of thousands homeless on November 23, 1980. Many are spending their second winter in temporary housing.

Malta electoral changes sought

Valletta. — Dr Edward Fenech Adami, leader of Malta's Nationalist Party, which obtained a majority of votes, but a minority of parliamentary seats in December's general election, has called for a fresh election on a date to be agreed between his party and Mr Dom Mintoff's governing Malta Labour Party (Austin Sammut writes).

Chinese admit errors in love

Peking. — An official Chinese magazine has admitted it had been wrong in condemning fiction which describes love between Chinese and foreigners as pornographic.

The English-language weekly *Beijing Review* said a highly puritanical article it published last December "fails clearly and accurately to represent the opinions of Chinese literary critics with regard to themes of love between Chinese and foreigners".

A bit dim

Moscow. — A Soviet factory which made 13,000 pairs of sunglasses so dark that even the sun was obscured to their wearers and produced more than 3,000 plastic footballs that burst when they were kicked, has been named by Tass as an example of the indifferent management plaguing Soviet industry.

Opposition wins in Costa Rica poll

San José. — The latest official returns in Costa Rica's presidential election today showed Señor Luis Alberto Monge of the National Liberation Party ahead by a wide margin.

Results, with half of the count completed, gave Señor Monge's party, which leans towards social democratic views, nearly double the total of its nearest rival in polling for the presidency and parliament.

The outgoing president Señor Rodrigo Carazo, who is barred by law from seeking reelection, sent Señor Monge a message wishing him "success in your new responsibilities as President" and offering cooperation in the transition of power.

Señor Monge told journalists at his home: "I am not headed toward a great election victory but toward great responsibilities and great challenges."

He has blamed the economic woes of Costa Rica, which has had more than 30 years of democratic rule, on Señor Carazo. The country has a huge foreign debt of \$2,600m and a declining currency. Señor Monge has promised to cut public spending, seek foreign investment and eliminate waste.

In the past 18 months, Costa Rica has faced inflation

Strike fails to paralyse Belgium

From Ian Murray, Charleroi, Feb 8

There was comfort for both Government and unions in today's general strike, which failed to bring more than a few areas of Belgium to a total halt.

Of the big towns it was here in Charleroi, where unemployment is already over 20 per cent and the giant steelworks are most threatening to the rationalisation plans for the industry, that the strike call was most heard.

Only three of the restaurants which ring the big square in front of the town cultural centre were open for lunch, and there were few customers. Banks, schools and department stores were closed.

Down the Meuse at Charleroi, the great chimneys from the steelworks continued to belch smoke keeping the furnaces ready for the next day's work; but there were no steelmen to be seen. Elsewhere in industry only skeleton staff turned out for work.

Charleroi alone, however, could qualify to be described as a ghost town for the day. In Namur a demonstration of about 1,000 gathered outside the town hall. In Liège about 20 cars flying large red banners drove slowly through the streets. Outside large banks and insurance offices stood small groups of pickets to deter blacklegs but none seemed to have bothered to turn up.

This was the picture almost exclusively in French-speaking Wallonia. In Flanders to the north the strike call had very little effect on anything but train services, which were severely delayed. The giant port of Antwerp continued to work, as did most of industry and the public services.

Brussels itself, like Wallonia, had virtually no public transport. Garbage collection and postal services were disrupted. Hospitals and schools were unable to function normally.

The Government branded the strike call from the start as political.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has suggested to Malaysia that future economic and political difficulties between the two countries might be avoided if a joint commission were set up.

Malaysia has, not immediately responded to the idea but has agreed to study it.

One senior official reacted positively to the idea.

The formula for easing problems between Britain and Malaysia is similar to the system adopted with Saudi Arabia after the showing on British television of the controversial film *Death of a Princess*.

In the case of Malaysia the proposed body board would be composed of officials from the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade.

The proposal is but a small step on the way to solving what has become a serious barrier to British trade with Malaysia.

Datuk Paul Leong, the Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries, said that in its producers might set up their own marketing arrangements and cut production in response to what he called "disruptive" sales by the Americans and the change of rules by the London Metal Exchange.

Lord Carrington told Dr Mahathir that the metal exchange was acting within its rules.

The Foreign Secretary also expressed the hope that, despite the Prime Minister's ruling, British companies might have equality of treatment in bidding on Malaysian contracts.

Dr Mahathir, who was critical of the British press for its handling of the whole affair, told the Foreign Secretary that press reports that a meeting of Japanese businessmen had been arranged to start today as a snub to Britain were "sheer nonsense".

If any further confirmation of the future direction of Malaysian policy were needed Dr Mahathir supplied it in a speech opening a meeting of the Malaysia-Japan Economic Association today.

Lord Carrington, who was most of yesterday in bed with stomach trouble, had said before the meeting he did not expect it to produce a breakthrough. And there certainly was no breakthrough.

Both sides stated their cases and there was a precious little meeting of minds.

Dr Mahathir continues to believe that the change in the rules of the London Stock Exchange at the time of the "dawn raid" takeover of the Guthrie estates in Malaysia

was the cause of the strike.

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From Peter Hargreaves
Tokyo, Feb 8

After a fire at a British-owned hotel in Tokyo, police have been searching for a Briton who was seen leaving the building.



Some new liaisons on the way

As with society, so with the suit: couples that once seemed inseparable split up, forge fresh links and then re-form into new partnerships.

A Spring suit used to mean a jacket and skirt. The trouser suit was the first challenge to this traditional coupling. Now pants suits, and especially the evening tuxedo, are part of fashion's family. The culotte skirt is the new love in the life of your old jacket, with culotte suits in Prince of Wales check.

The short jacket ushers in a new mood of tailoring and skirts courting waistcoats. Tunics make up to trousers or to slim skirts. Short curly jackets partner long soft skirts.

The basic silhouette of the suit has changed this season. Jackets are shorter, crispier and remind me of those perky bell boys who stand to toytown attention in smart hotels.

The French have a word for the new jacket shape, which Paris is backing strongly. They call it "le spencer" supposedly after a jacket introduced by the Second Earl Spencer in the nineteenth century. I doubt whether his illustrious descendant will be wearing the short, waist-hugging jacket in her present condition. But perhaps in deference to the Royal connexion, most of the British spencer jackets are being made in Prince of Wales check.

The short jacket ushers in a new mood of tailoring and

brings with it a host of bell captain details. The wing-collared shirt takes over from the frilled neck as the shirt of the season. The stick pin at the throat is strangling the pearl choker. Both the waistcoat and the belted waist are in favour.

The sharp, spare silhouette is pointed up by the use of checked and striped fabrics, often mixed within one outfit. Thus a striped shirt has a plain round white collar; a bookie's check waistcoat goes under a quiet check jacket; ticking striped linen jackets with a plain skirt.

In spite of the masculine fabrics, it all adds up to a fresh and surprisingly feminine look for the suit which stuck for so long with the blazer shape. Even if funds do not run to investing in a new outfit, you can follow the new line by putting a fitted spencer waistcoat, pointed at the

front like a steward's uniform, under your existing suit.

If you are buying new, you must demand that your suit works hard for you. The suit that stays together is no longer the mainstay of your wardrobe.

Each piece should divide and reform with the rest of your separates so that you get maximum wear for what must be a major investment.

I think that there is a lot to be said for buying three items of related separates from the companies like Alexon, Planet and Gordan, who specialize in this field and whose collections are in major stores.

A jacket, waistcoat and skirt, or trousers as well as a skirt, or culottes in addition to a regular skirt/pants, will maximize your suit's fashionable life.

Accessories have undergone a sea-change since one pair of plain court shoes and matching

bag partnered your suit. The steward's white gloves add a perky touch to a season that builds on black and white. Broad leather belts, often with a narrow buckle strap, define the waist. Fancy mesh or striped tights enliven plain legs. Shoes are universally low-heeled and look newest in shiny patent or with co-respondent contrasts.

The new surge of life through the suit and the wester of dapper details, are a boon for working women who have felt neglected during the elaborations of the ethnic layers or the rush for romance.

I have often thought that the much heralded Death of the Suit was going to mean the death of all of us, since we were expected to make the leap out of woolies and into flimsy cottons at the end of January. The suit, in all its guises, is tailor made for spring.

Looking for a fresh executive face

A fascinating experiment in male grooming is taking place in the heart of London's West End.

With a shiny blue-tinted bar on one side and a selection of macho (or masochistic) exercise machines on the other, a male beauty salon was opened by Aramis last week.

Selfridges Beauty Playground, where women can try out and be advised on cosmetics and treatments, is now as much a part of Spring as the First Cuckoo. Women are playfully paying £1 (redeemable against product purchases) for the right to paint on a new face.

Tucked discreetly beside their playpen on the fourth floor, is the Aramis area,

which is free to men who want to re-think their image, to improve their muscle power, to try out a new hair style or to try to get rid of their pimples.

The skin care and treatment area (with Aramis 900 products) has been given the greatest emphasis, which is probably a wise move given the British male's doubting and timid view of toiletries.

Visitors so far have been evenly divided between the young 19 year olds, mostly wanting advice for skin problems, and the late thirties looking for a fresh executive face.

Selfridges Beauty Playground until Saturday February 13.

Queen's Bench Division

Previous conduct of dog is admissible

Maile v Lenton

Before Mr Justice Glidewell

Judgment delivered February 5

In proceedings against a dog owner alleging that on a specified date the dog was dangerous and not kept under proper control contrary to section 2 of the Dogs Act 1871, evidence of the conduct of the dog on previous occasions was admissible as being relevant to the question of whether or not it was dangerous. Mr Glidewell, heard in the Queen's Bench Division when allowing an appeal by the complainant, Donald Maile, against a decision of Cambridgeshire Justices sitting at Cambridge.

Mr Bernard Livesey for the complainant; the dog owner was neither present nor represented.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that on June 10, 1981, the justices were hearing a complaint against the defendant, Peter Sydney Lenton, that on December 11, 1980, he was the owner of a dog which was dangerous and not kept under proper control contrary to section 2 of the Act. The dog was alleged to have been involved in an earlier incident on August 12, 1980, when it had demonstrated some attribute which was relevant to the question of whether it was dangerous. The complainant sought to adduce evidence to that incident as tending to show that the dog had a propensity to attack or bite human beings and as showing lack of control on the part of the owner. The owner objected and referred to the law

on similar fact evidence in criminal trials.

The justices ruled that the evidence was inadmissible. They proceeded to hear the complaint on the evidence of the incident on December 11 and dismissed it.

His Lordship said that the justices were wrong to exclude the evidence of the earlier incident. If the only evidence was the conduct of the dog on one occasion, it might be said that the dog was acting out of character.

Evidence of course of conduct where the dog had demonstrated some propensity was both relevant and admissible.

Whether it was also relevant to the question of whether the dog was kept under proper control was a more difficult matter.

The issue was whether at the time of the incident complained of the dog was under proper control. The propensity of the dog and whether it was under proper control were two separate questions.

But that was perhaps a complete technicality and the justices should have admitted the evidence about the earlier incident to the question of whether the dog was dangerous and then gone on to consider the next question of whether it was under proper control. The matter was remitted to the justices for rehearing.

Solicitor Sharpe Pitchard & Co for the County Prosecuting Solicitor, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire.

No new facts on appeal

Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Kotek

Evidence adduced on an appeal to an adjudicator from a decision of an immigration officer must relate to the facts as they existed at the date of that decision. Mr Justice Glidewell held in the Queen's Bench Division on February 4.

HIS LORDSHIP said that under section 19(2) of the Immigration Act 1971, the

Kodros Shipping Corporation of Monrovia v Empress Cuban de Fletes (The Evin)

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Ackner

Judgment delivered February 5

Charterers under a time charter for 18 months from November 1979, who owned the vessel to Basra in the Shatt-el-Arab waterway, were not in breach of the safe port warranty in the charterparty by reason of the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, held October 22, 1980, involving heavy fighting in and around Basra, and the owners were only entitled to hire up to October 4, 1980, on which date the charterer was frustrated.

In spite of the masculine fabric, it all adds up to a fresh and surprisingly feminine look for the suit which stuck for so long with the blazer shape. Even if funds do not run to investing in a new outfit, you can follow the new line by putting a fitted spencer waistcoat, pointed at the

front like a steward's uniform, under your existing suit.

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The built-in price of staying nuclear

Lawrence Freedman argues that whichever Trident missile Britain buys, the costs will rise

The Defence Secretary, Mr John Nott, will soon make an important announcement to Parliament about the British nuclear force. At issue is whether the Government will stick to its decision of July 1980 to buy the Trident C-4 submarine-launched ballistic missile or follow the Americans to the more advanced D-5 version of the weapon.

The Government would probably prefer not to have to make a decision at all, for there is embarrassment either way. If it stays with C-4 it will be spending money on a system that may be coming out of service for the US before it enters service for Britain. If it opts for D-5 then it will invite criticism that it is increasing Britain's nuclear capabilities far beyond any conceivable strategic requirements and at substantial cost.

The problem should have been anticipated. In July 1980, for it was known then that the Carter administration was seriously considering moving to the D-5. However, it seemed likely then that the American decision would not be taken until well into the 1980s and that the C-4 would be operational until the end of the century.

The advent of the Reagan administration changed these calculations. Immediately the chances of D-5 being adopted grew, and British policymakers came to the view that the new submarines to be commissioned would have to be large enough to accommodate the larger D-5. This would at least not rule out the D-5, a firm American decision on which was still not expected until 1983. Then in October 1981 President Reagan decided to move forward right away, with the intention of introducing the D-5 in the early 1990s.

The extra range (4,000 miles) of the C-4 over Polaris could be justified to provide extra room for the Trident submarines to

avoid Soviet hunter-killer submarines, and the extra warheads to enable Britain to keep in step with improvements in Soviet offensive capabilities. But the range of the D-5 (6,000 miles) is far more than is needed and there is certainly no requirement for the 13 or so highly accurate "silo-busting" warheads likely to come with the D-5.

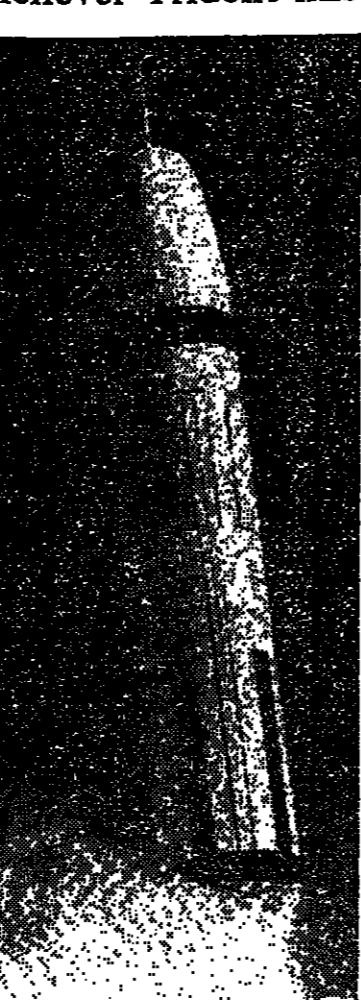
Those who view the eight warheads on the C-4 as being extremely provocative to the Soviet Union will no doubt be appalled by the D-5. However, the problem is not that Britain is suddenly acquiring a first-strike capability, for there is still a limit to what can be done with 400 warheads (the likely load of two submarines on station), but that there will be so much surplus capacity.

This surplus capacity will also be expensive — the larger submarines and missiles will raise the price by up to £1,000m. There are also reasons to be nervous about being tied in to an American development programme, with the possibility of delay and escalating costs. Even if the Americans agree on a fixed price they may well insist on a higher surcharge to share research and development costs.

There is also the possibility of a late American cancellation, although the general support for the sea-based deterrent in the US makes this unlikely.

Unfortunately, by staying with the C-4, extra costs cannot be avoided. First, as the C-4 production line will be shut down in the mid-1980s, and as the line for some of the supporting equipment such as fire-control systems will also close within a few years, Britain would have to buy missiles and equipment now and store them until actually needed.

Second, once the British force is in service it would not be able to share general support costs with the United States,



The Trident C-4 missile: buy now, store till needed...?

always claimed to be one of the great benefits of buying American. For example, it would soon become necessary to pay for a production line for rocket motors to be kept open especially for Britain, as has now happened with Polaris. All this means that because of the

American decision, the cost to Britain of staying in the nuclear business will rise. Using July 1980 prices and exchange rates, Ministry of Defence estimates show a movement from the original £5,000m price-tag to a figure still under £6,000m — not the £8,000m that has been cited elsewhere. Nevertheless, because of inflation and the fact that the price of the American purchases was calculated at a time when the pound was unnaturally strong, in current prices the cost is more than £7,000m.

It is most likely that the decision will be for D-5. This will only barely be on value-for-money grounds. Probably more important will be budgetary reasons. The total bill for D-5 may eventually be higher than for C-4, but because the purchases from the United States will be made much later, the immediate budgetary impact will be slight and the load will be more evenly spread. In a paradoxical way, opting for the more expensive D-5 may thus relieve some of the enormous pressure building up on the defence budget.

This aspect of the D-5 decision has an extremely important political aspect, for it means that by the time of the next general election, far less will have been spent or committed on the programme than the several hundred million pounds expected with C-4.

This would facilitate any post-election review of the nuclear programme by a new government. It would make it less painful for a Labour government simply to cancel the whole programme. It might also provide an opportunity for a Liberal/Social Democratic government to tamper with the programme. There remain significant differences within the Alliance on nuclear policy, but there is an anti-Trident con-

sensus, recently confirmed by Dr David Owen.

One option that might appear attractive — if there was a disposition to continue with a strategic nuclear force — would be to continue with the development of new submarines (which will be the most advanced part of the programme in 1984), but to fit them with revamped Polaris missiles. After all, substantial funds have been spent developing the Chevaline front-end for the missile and, more recently, reopening the United States production line for the motors. Persevering with old missiles would hardly be an efficient use of the new submarines, which are still the most expensive component of the programme, but it would reduce the costs, and could at least be justified as an interim measure until the D-5 was fully developed and proven.

In a separate decision, President Reagan has also given a boost to the United States submarine-launched cruise missile programme, which had a very low priority while the British government considered the successor to Polaris. This may also now be revived as an alternative option, although it is likely to remain unattractive.

Whatever happens over the next few years, we have had a stark illustration of the consequences of dependence on the United States for strategic missiles. British plans have come unstuck because of changes in American plans. New questions have now been raised against the future of the British nuclear programme. Certainly, continuing with Trident will now be more expensive than originally expected and will probably be simply to purchase surplus capacity.

The author is Head of the Policy Studies Unit at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House).



Jeremy Thorpe: the long search is over

Is Thorpe the man to end Amnesty's trials?

by Caroline Moorehead

There was considerable surprise and some dismay at the British section of Amnesty yesterday over the appointment of Jeremy Thorpe as its new director. The staff had not even been told that he was on the short list.

The decision, however, ends a long search by Thorpe for a job to replace his leadership of the Liberal Party, and a shorter but extremely fraught one by Amnesty UK to find a figure of sufficient stature and personality clashes that led to the ousting — amid considerable publicity — of Cosmas Desmond, a former priest and prisoner of conscience in South Africa.

The press unexpectedly on Sunday evening: Thorpe is in Luxembourg this week on business.

When Thorpe lost his North Devon seat in the 1979 general election he also automatically lost his chairmanship of the United Nations Association parliamentary group — the committee that keeps backbenchers in touch with UN affairs — though he has remained closely involved with the association. Today he is chairman of its political committee and on the national executive, where fellow members are quick to praise his "ready wit and constructive leadership".

The gap left by 20 years active membership of Parliament was at least partly filled by a variety of business and charitable interests. Thorpe is a consultant for a company called Stratim and has been having discussions on its behalf in Africa; the firm apparently has plans to open a factory shortly in Zimbabwe. He has also served on charities, becoming, for instance, chairman of the National Benevolent Fund, which provides holidays and rented televisions for old people.

With his wife Marion, who supported him unequivocally at the time of his trial, he has continued the musical life he loves, being a frequent visitor to the Adeburgh Festival near his home in Suffolk. In December there were reports that he intended to stand as Liberal candidate for Tavistock, but the story is denied by the local party. It says that though he is a member, he now takes no active part in Liberal affairs.

"I wrote that article in *Le Monde* because I felt that the disappearance of the French Rothschilds from the economic scene was something I could not allow to happen without notice or protest. The article was reproduced in newspapers all over the world — even in the Third World. It prompted hundreds of letters."

"I have a large file. I answered every single letter in length. That is my little piece of private publicity. Now, with time on his hands, he is writing his memoirs."

The Amnesty job does not look immediately enticing, even though the council of 26, appointing him from a

short list of four (42 originals)

Last September *The Secret Policeman's Other* Balmond firmly set to bring in customary haul. Instead of the organization's internal disputes, no directing hand guided the venture, and virtually no money has since come its way. Both membership numbers and finances are now becoming pressing questions.

Like John Profumo, Jeremy Thorpe has had to give up a series of political careers after allegations concerning his private life. Profumo found in the Toyne Hall settlement in east London, a job that was both rewarding and successful. The trouble is that Amnesty UK is a highly vulnerable state, needing proven managerial skill and the ability to raise funds as well as solid, impregnable public image.

"It may well turn out," one staff member said yesterday, "but it sure is on hell of a risk."

Rothschild: a phoenix too frequent

by Charles Hargrove

Paris Last October the leftist newspaper *Liberation* suggested that, after nationalization, Rothschild's Bank would become some sort of "people's bank" because it would lose the name of the family which has been a household name for banking and a symbol of wealth and influence in France for 150 years. In 1967, when the firm was turned from a merchant-banking into an ordinary commercial bank, Banque Guy de Rothschild, the head of the senior branch of the family, ensured by a legal document that it remained the owner of the name.

But what will become of Rothschild? It does not appear anywhere on the imposing glass and steel building of the Rue Laffitte, erected a few years ago on the site of the elegant Paris town house which was built by the residence and place of work of the founder, James de Rothschild, for more than half a century and continued to serve as offices until it was torn down in 1967. But a large portion of his rather incongruously framed in the shining steel of modernity, still adorns every floor, and will presumably be taken down in a few weeks' time, when nationalization comes into effect.

Then Rothschild's will simply become a bank like any other, not particularly large, sixteenth in size of the 36 to fall under the axe, with just under Frs4,000m of deposits, a network of branches all over the country and industrial assets all over the world. Something, Guy de Roth-

schild insists, will be lost. "I explained to the Government," he told me, "that the firm would lose custom, not because it lost its name, but because Rothschild would not be managing it any longer. Its main asset is not the name, but the individuals."

Not that the Banque Rothschild has proved incapable of weathering successive regimes and revolutions. It was even alleged that it had made its money on the country's misfortunes. That was to forget that the money of the French Rothschilds had always been at the service of the state, monarchial or republican. It helped in the birth of Belgium, financed Greek independence and Italian unity, supported the treasuries of Spain, Austria and the United States, and helped to pay off the indemnity of 5m gold francs exacted by Prussia after the war of 1870.

In 1936 it was nearly nationalized by the Popular Front government, which fell before it could carry out its plans. In 1940, with the Vichy regime, it simply ceased to exist altogether, and all its assets were seized. But it was reborn again-like a phoenix after the liberation and began a new period of rapid expansion. But now the death knell really seems to have struck, and Guy de Rothschild, in an article in *Le Monde* entitled "Adieu Rothschild", wrote dismally, "Jew under Petain, pariah under Mitterrand, for me that is enough. To rebuild on ruins twice in a lifetime is too much. Compulsorily retired, I wish myself a striker."

"People also associate us



Baron Guy de Rothschild and Baroness Marie-Helene: The bank's main asset is 'not the names but the individuals'

with many of the complexes people have about money; attraction, repulsion, protection, envy, and so on."

"Its nineteenth century history also endowed it with a sizable measure of political influence, which has now come to an end. But the myth goes on. The combination of proverbial wealth, irrelevance, irrespective of how much, and political power amounts to something which is the opposite of any socialist creed."

The Rothschilds are in a way victims of the fact that they are, in France, a capitalist symbol. "Symbols are elusive and difficult to define. The name has been associated with wealth in a proverbial manner. Parents refuse to give their children the toys they want, saying, 'Do you think I'm a Rothschild?'

The family also always tended to treat the business as a collective responsibility and cultivated a dedication to their collective interest. "The

concept of the collective Rothschilds took precedence over the interests or ambitions of individuals".

When Louis, the head of the Austrian branch, was in serious financial difficulties during the slump of the late 1930s, Guy's father, Edouard, set up a consortium to help him. He also negotiated for a year with the Nazis, after the Anschluss, and succeeded in getting him out of prison.

Nationalization of the banks was an old socialist idea, which he thought had become obsolete. One could control credit, which was what the government wanted to do, without nationalization.

"Either the government does absolutely nothing with nationalization, except a number of banks competing with each other — rather than through several stables, all

owned by the government, kept racing against one another — or it will remodel the whole industry and set definite economic targets and indications. Then we go into something which is no more the approach of competitive free enterprise of commercial banks towards the job."

I wrote that article in *Le Monde* because I felt that the disappearance of the French Rothschilds from the economic scene was something I could not allow to happen without notice or protest.

The article was reproduced in newspapers all over the world — even in the Third World. It prompted hundreds of letters.

"I have a large file. I answered every single letter in length. That is my little piece of private publicity. Now, with time on his hands, he is writing his memoirs."

The Amnesty job does not look immediately enticing, even though the council of 26, appointing him from a

short list of four (42 originals)

and on the starboard side you can just see De Lorean...



What unthought of things do our London readers miss most when they leave the capital? And what, if anything, do those from out-of-town find to savour in the old place?

Farewell

Turning your back on World Medicine can seriously damage your health. Dr Michael O'Donnell, the editor who left hurriedly after a row with the journal's proprietors, has since suffered an attack of shingles. Now Tim Albert, the executive editor, who promptly followed him out, is in

Will Bath let Fanny Burney rest in peace?

Frank Muir, a collector of eighteenth-century literature as well as raconteur and wit, is alarmed that something horrible is about to happen to the delicious Fanny Burney, who was Dr Johnson's delight. He fears that Bath Corporation intend to excavate her grave to make a car park.

Irresistibly Muir, singing star of *My Music*, is reminded of the old music hall song: "They've dug up grandpa's grave to make a sewer. They did the job regardless of expense. They dug up his remains, to build some ten-inch drains, to satisfy some grand new residence...". The prospect of anything similar happening to "little Burney" appeals Muir, as it will anyone who knows her acute and vivacious observation of the court of George III or the comic genius of her novels.

Fanny was buried with her husband, General d'Arblay, and son, the Rev Alexander d'Arblay, "Notre chère Trio", she called them, when married contentment had made her rather silly. The burial place was a vault in the Old Burial Ground of St Swithin's Church, Walcot, an overflow cemetery used because the yard around the church itself was full.

The Old Burial Ground is now disused, the resort of dumpers, dogs and down-and-outs. Bath has plans to make a car park of the site. There is some com-

placency locally because the d'Arblay's Portland stone memorial was moved to the churchyard, which had been cleared of tombs in 1955. Most people assume the massive memorial marks Fanny's grave, but really she still lies in an unmarked vault a hundred yards away.

Both the present situation and the future Bath plans for her burial place would distress Fanny Burney acutely. Though she easily withstood the excruciating pain of a mastectomy at the hands of the surgeon-general of the Grande Armée without anaesthetic, what she feared most in her genteel later life was social embarrassment, and her Victorian sensibility would have been outraged at the possibility of such sacrilege.

Ever politic in referring to the Persian or Arab Gulf only as "the Gulf" and outlawing the term "Indian sub-continent" for fear of offending Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, the BBC World Service treads dangerous ground on February 20 with a dramatization of *Ten Little Indians*.

Saint Edith

Joan Plowright, Lady Olivier, is to play Edith Cavell in a play by actor Keith Baxter at the Chichester Festival Theatre this year. This is Chichester's twenty-first season, and Plowright was at the first, when Laurence Olivier was artistic director.

Patrick Garland, the present director, thinks the role of the heroic nurse who faced the firing squad with the words "Patriotism

and friendship and co-operation to our allies and a warning to our adversaries that we are not to be trod upon". (Sounds more like a rattle snake.)

There used to be about 100,000 bald eagles in the US, but now they are approaching extinction — a fate which, some of Reagan's critics believe, faces the country itself if the President is allowed to persist with his build-up of nuclear weapons and tough talking directed at the Soviet Union.

although Hugh Rossi, junior minister for the disabled sent apologies — until one of RADAR's project leaders went into the Commons and fetched two personally.

Members of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation had invited MPs to sample seafood below the statue of Sir Winston Churchill, in aid of a sponsored walk. Seventeen minutes after the appointed time, Alf Roberts, Labour spokesman for the disabled, turned up, and through his constituency of Manchester Wythenshawe is in the heart of tripe-eating country, he chewed through a dish of jellied eels for photographers.

No more MPs arrived —

The enthusiasts of the Canal Trust would rather take on themselves, though the National Trust estimate it will need £6m spent on it in the next decade.

Grave turn

The late Lord Reith, who called Churchill a "loathsome cad", and Beaverbrook a "shite", would doubtless have strong words to apply to his great nephew, Adrian Reith, who yesterday started work at Capital Radio in London. The BBC's fifth floor founder would, he suggested yesterday, be turning in his grave — a difficult image to conjure up. Adrian Reith, who is to write trailers for forthcoming programmes, met his uncle once and found him "daunting".

Young Reith says he has always been attracted by commercialism, "but I might have gone to the Beeb if my name had been Smith."



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POISON IN THE AIR

The report in *The Times* yesterday that the Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health had issued a confidential letter warning that lead in petrol is probably permanently damaging the health and mental activity of many children will, and should, raise the temperature of an already heated issue.

In itself Sir Henry Yellowlees's letter does not finally settle the scientific question of proof. The Lawther Report published in 1980 challenged the link between lead and brain damage. The main research studies launched subsequently in Britain remain incomplete and a minority of respected researchers are unconvinced. Certainly these studies must be pursued with vigour and it would be indefensible if any of them suffered from the current cuts in environmental research. Equally the relevant papers and evidence, from Departments as well as outside, should be published as soon as possible. The particular advice of officials to ministers should be protected but the evidence and options shaping decisions should not be hidden. This matter concerns not spies but children.

In fact the weight of evidence, as Sir Henry Yellowlees states, already points firmly in the direction of risk, especially from car exhausts which emit around 10,000 tons of lead a year into British air. In any case we should not have to wait until the very last mathematical correlation has been estab-

lished to announce proudly that there is final proof that children have continued to be blighted while the research was concluded. The balance of risk is clearly such as to justify the maximum control on the emission of lead poisons.

The Government has not been deaf to the fears voiced by critics in the DHSS and among the public at large. Last year it decided that from 1985 the maximum level of liquid lead allowed to be added to petrol was to be reduced from 0.40 grams per litre to 0.15 grams. But that decision (the fifth such reduction in ten years) smelted of departmental compromise. Those, such as the Treasury and the Department of Energy, who worried about the cost of eliminating toxic lead argued for a minimal reduction. Those who were convinced of the danger to children's health (and the cost of treating lead poisoning) could only in logic argue for the rapid and major reduction or elimination of lead in petrol. The outcome was a familiar compromise, unsatisfactory in view of the dangers involved. If the medical case against lead holds, then 1985 is too long ahead and 0.15 grams per litre—above the level at which lead damage to the body has been established—is too high. Moreover, there is no commitment to further reduction beyond 1985, whereas the United States, Japan, Australia, Germany and Sweden are all committed to a transition to completely lead-free petrol. Our motor car exporters will

then no longer have access to those markets unless they adjust in line.

Two arguments, one minor, one major, will have to be met by those who are now pressing for more urgent action. First is the existence of EEC standards which stand in the way of eliminating lead altogether. These need not however deter a government determined to alter both the prevailing EEC standards and our own.

The question of cost is less readily dismissed. Although the precise numbers are not easy to establish, it is widely accepted that eliminating lead from petrol alone would cost the oil companies some two hundred million pounds in new plant and add three or four pence to a gallon of petrol—while also removing the danger from paint, old pipes and factory emission.

It would add considerably to that. It is natural for campaigners to consider no cost too high to satisfy their particular cause. In fact society often shies at the cost of eliminating an evil, as it does at the price of stopping the annual slaughter on our roads. But this is not a case of reckless individuals choosing to maim themselves along with others. It concerns tens of thousands of children, born and yet to be born, the future generation of this country at risk of being disadvantaged. It is not every child; and the risk is not a certainty. But the risk is too great to bear, and the price of eliminating the poison is far from being too high to pay.

KEEPING ALIVE THE HELSINKI PROCESS

Foreign ministers are converging on Madrid this week to address the meeting which has been reviewing the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 since September, 1980. The fact they think their journey worthwhile testifies to the continuing importance of the Helsinki document. Yet the reason for their journey, Poland, is so controversial that it could bleed away the last flickers of life from the Helsinki process.

The odds are that a formal breakdown will be avoided because no one wants to be responsible for it, but there is a danger that agreement on a concluding document will now become so difficult that the meeting will be diverted into a series of face-saving adjournments. The Americans are already clear that they want an adjournment until next September. The West Germans, on the other hand, would prefer to keep talking. The British are in search of compromise, believing that there is little chance of a useful agreement at present but that the process must be kept alive. The neutrals and non-aligned, whose draft concluding document was within sight of winning gen-

eral agreement before the military takeover in Poland, are particularly anxious that hope should not be abandoned.

It is obvious that Poland must be discussed. For the Poles and their allies to suggest otherwise is absurd. The imposition of martial law clearly breaches several sections of the Helsinki Final Act, notably those on human and civil rights and international communications. If it was carried out under direct Soviet pressure it also breaches the sections on sovereignty and non-interference. It is precisely the sort of action which the Final Act is intended to prevent.

This has tempted some people to argue that if such a massive coach and horses can be driven through the Final Act it must be worthless and might as well be abandoned, especially as the Warsaw Pact countries are anyway guilty of continual lesser breaches. But nothing would be gained and much lost if this argument were to influence western policy. The Final Act was a very considerable diplomatic victory for the West. It did not give the Russians the confirmation of the status quo which they sought. Instead it provided a charter for more open relations between east and west Europe which has been a constant embarrassment to them, and a source of constant hope to those working for a lowering of east-west barriers. It also provides European forum in which not only Poland but a host of other issues can be raised.

The fact that the Final Act is regularly breached (even to a limited extent by western countries) is no reason for abandoning it altogether. It embodies and legitimizes aspirations for a freer Europe. These aspirations are particularly strong in the smaller countries of east and west, but they should also be shared by larger powers. The Polish crisis is naturally a severe setback but it does not invalidate the aspirations. For the moment it probably makes a constructive agreement in Madrid impossible but western participants should not allow this to jeopardize the process of consultation and mutual criticism which the Helsinki conference set in motion. It serves Western interests more than it serves those of the Soviet Union.

FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION

Mr Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, is a self-made man. He made his fortune from scratch, starting without capital and operating freely within his chosen market. He is now a farmer of some consequence, having just sold one farm and being about to buy another. It is thus strange to witness his reluctance to witness his reluctance to create conditions in the market for agricultural land which could enable other young men without capital to achieve the successes and the wealth which Mr Walker achieved in his own commercial activities some years ago. Mr Walker is resolutely refusing to change the basis of agricultural tenancies, though his own department does not dispute the merits of the argument for doing so. The Minister's excuse is that the politics of the case are unwise.

In 1976 the Labour Government passed an Act which more or less guaranteed security of tenure to the sons and even grandsons of existing tenant farmers. The effect of that Act has been to dry up the availability of agricultural land for tenancy, which has now dropped to 41% of the total acreage farmed. A reasonable calculation is that at least one million acres have been taken out of the market by landlords unwilling to enter into tenancies which

have such impregnable and unending security about them. The effect on the pattern of land distribution is bad since it means that more and more land is being concentrated in the hands either of institutions or of large freeholders who are waiting for each and every reversion of a tenancy. At least 30 per cent of the land transactions in the last 12 months has involved older young men without capital being bought by major institutions.

The pattern of reasonably small agricultural tenancies which tend to be more efficient than those under owner occupation is therefore being threatened. Moreover, the opportunities for young men to enter farming as entrepreneurs are becoming few and far between, since they can apply only to men with the kind of capital which can buy land freehold at the exorbitant prices now obtaining. Some refuge may be found in agricultural partnerships and there is some talk about a scheme for shorter tenancies. Today the National Farmers' Union will discuss a motion calling on Dr Walker to proceed forthwith to introduce a bill along lines agreed with The Country Landowners' Association, the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs, The Tenant Farmers' Association and The

Association of Small Farmers—in other words, every body which has an interest in the situation.

They are all agreed on the need for such an amendment to liberate land and create opportunities for young men to go into farming without the need for enormous purchase capital behind them. What capital they had could be employed as working capital to the greater efficiency of farming and the benefit of the country as a whole.

Mr Walker initially declined because he felt that, unless the Labour Party agreed to such an amendment there was no point in passing it. With the falling away of the Labour Party's chances of becoming the next government, that excuse has been replaced by one suggesting that the Conservative Government would attract unnecessary political criticism for passing a Bill which could be held up as a "Landlords' Charter", in spite of the fact that all parties affected by the Bill want it to be passed. In the meantime, British farming in spite of its excellence is facing a future with few outlets for committed young entrepreneurs to stay in agriculture. Mr Walker, remembering his own youth, full achievements, should not let his political apprehensions unduly dominate a case which has such merit.

Housing policy

From Mr Kurt Klappholz

Sir, The Director of Shelter (February 2) extols the benefits of rented accommodation, be it "public or private", and is anxious to extend its availability. I cannot be the only one among your readers to find Shelter a strange source for such a sermon. Shelter was one of the major pressure groups in favour of the 1974 Rent Act which

finally eliminated the availability of new privately rented accommodation to residents of this country. Yet, there is not even a mention of rent control among Mr McIntosh's proposals to "...allow each tenure system to develop..."

It seems that, despite the growing sophistication of economic journalism, teachers of economics are not yet wasting their time by continuously emphasizing the role of demand

and supply in markets. Having considered the supply side, perhaps Mr McIntosh and Shelter will now mount a campaign, as energetic as that of 1974, for the abolition of rent control, at least for new tenants?

Yours faithfully,
KURT KLAPPHOLZ,
Reader in Economics,
The London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.

February 4

Reinforcing powers of European Court

From Mr H. F. O. Bewsher

Sir, I refer to the letter of Mr Alan Tyrrell, QC, regarding the powers of the European Court and delays by member states in complying with its judgments (February 4).

I accept that from a constitutional point of view "delay is different from denial", but other points of view should not be ignored. In commerce justice too late is not justice.

The following example will illustrate the point. The European Court condemned certain discriminatory taxes on Scotch whisky in France on February 2, 1980. Nearly two years later tax discrimination still exists and the French Government has indicated its intention that it shall continue at least until February 1983.

The total amount of tax unlawfully levied on Scotch whisky imports into France between the date of the European Court's judgment and the end of 1981 was more than £60m. The effect on competition between Scotch whisky and French spirits is less ferocious than many expected at the time that Mr Tebbit was appointed.

There is not a word in the Bill

Mr Tebbit's Bill and the unions

From the General Secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association

Sir, My association does not take the view that no government must ever pass legislation of which trade unions do not approve. Nevertheless we, like other unions, are entitled to ask of any proposed legislation affecting us, what is its purpose? Is it merely to weaken trade unions or is it to improve industrial relations overall? In my view it is the latter question to which any proposed legislation in this field should address itself.

By contrast, Mr Tebbit's Bill fails. It is only an amending Bill, even if it is only a good deal less ferocious than many expected at the time that Mr Tebbit was appointed.

There is not a word in the Bill directed towards the development of improved worker participation arrangements, which is the single most important industrial relations reform required in this country.

The Bill proposes to outlaw union labour only contracts, a feature which is much applauded in the press. This needs to be considered however in relation to the withdrawal of statutory procedures for determining trade union recognition issues, which was a feature of Mr Prior's earlier legislation. The effect, therefore, is a positive discouragement of trade union recruitment, and of those recruited obtaining recognition from their employers for bargaining purposes. This is particularly damaging to the prospects of effective representation of professional and managerial staffs, a category which today has just as much

need of proper representation and negotiating rights as any other.

The proposed redefinition of trades dispute will now leave that too narrow. For example, the present Government has been criticised for being more sympathetic to Solidarity in Poland than to its own unions. Be that as it may, if the proposed new definition of a trades dispute would make it illegal for a union to call even an hour's token strike in support of Solidarity at a time when it is being destroyed.

Government Ministers are fond of pointing to the new attitude of realism among British workers. They are correct in remarking on this change, but it has been brought about by fear of unemployment. The present Bill is essentially based on that fear and, implicitly, on the assumption that it will remain an essential discipline in the future.

But what then for the Government's hoped for economic recovery? When that comes (and one must assume that it will) they will need workers' good will and trade union cooperation. They are badly missing the opportunity to introduce legislation which might be expected to foster either.

My Association does not operate a closed shop, and we have no political affiliations.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN LYONS, General Secretary,
Engineers' and Managers' Association,
Station House,
Fox Lane North,
Chertsey,
Surrey.

February 8.

Slimming course for universities

From Mr R. G. Chapman

Sir, May I through your columns reply to the protest against cuts in Government funding to universities made by the Vice-Chancellor of London University (feature, February 2).

My qualification for doing so is that I am an unrepentant member of the public at large, which the vice-chancellor mentions, who is making no outcry about these cuts. I am also an alumnus, for whose financial assistance the vice-chancellor hankers, of one of the older universities. I am very happy if not very tauting years, say 30 years ago. I must admit that I would not have donated one penny to the vice-chancellor for the universities during the 20 years of governmental largesse, nor would I now.

To combat the indifference of the public the vice-chancellor dwells upon the value of a most selective group of disciplines: medicine, dentistry, chemistry, electronics, engineering and the law. Few would disagree that these subjects are necessary and well suited to be studied at university.

But what of the subjects that the vice-chancellor fails to mention—sociology, for example? The public at large might well wonder if the Government needs to finance over 100 courses at 42 universities.

It might also question the necessity in difficult and economic times of such courses as physical education, sports science and recreation management, peace studies, brewing, public policy-making and administration, or social studies with social work, to quote very briefly from a publication made for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. By omitting such subjects from his paragraphs does the vice-chancellor, perhaps, sense that the public is not so convinced of their academic worth?

It is the vast expansion both of universities and their range of subjects that has, I suspect, lowered the status of the university world in the public view and has led the public to accept as reasonable these cuts. There is a feeling, however wrong it may be, that the common rooms of power (like the corridors) are no longer exclusively public service but have become, as well, a self-service.

The vice-chancellor opens his article by quoting a car sticker, "Britain needs its universities", and asks if 10,000 stickers can be wrong. If I printed 20,000 stickers saying "Britain needs its universities: fewer and smaller", might I not be right?

R. G. CHAPMAN,
Debenham Manor,
Saffron Walden, Essex.

Health partnership

From the Chief Executive of BUFA

Sir, The NHS and independent sector: your leader today (February 5) says so much about the problems, and in such balanced terms, that there is no call to repeat it.

There are two points only upon which I would like briefly to comment. Growth in health insurance in 1981, in percentage terms, was only half that of 1980. My colleagues and I never thought that those prophets who, twelve months ago, talked confidently of one in five of the population being privately insured by 1985, were right. Now we can see that the curve, as we expected, is flattening out.

Next, to emphasise that our aim is yours: to discuss and cooperate with any and every other willing and interested party—and Party—to produce a "mutually beneficial partnership". It is unfortunate that the strongly doctrinaire approach of a minority which exists in the United Kingdom currently presents obstacles to such collaboration. We for our part would be very willing to explore with anyone, whether initially they agree with us or not, to secure the maximum of agreement in the interests of the community.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK V. DAMERELL,
Chief Executive,
British United Provident Association,
Provident House,
Essex Street, WC2.

The Tawney tradition

From Mr John Horam, MP for Gazebo West (Social Democrat)

Sir, Since there have been quite a few letters about it, may I just set the record straight about the Tawney Society. It is not the SDP's "think tank"; indeed it has no official standing in the party at all. It is simply a group of party members who have got together to think about policy from a particular point of view—and nothing wrong in that.

Where they have gone wrong is to invoke the name of R. H. Tawney who, great man though he was, was undoubtedly a socialist, and socialists belong in the Labour Party, not the SDP.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN HORAM, Vice-chairman,
SDP Policy Committee,
House of Commons.

From Mr Gordon Smith
Sir, What would Tawney have thought about his enforced association with the SDP? How, for that matter, would Quintus Fabius Maximus have regarded his intimate connexion with the Labour Party?

Yours faithfully,
GORDON SMITH,
London School of Economics and Political Science,
Houghton Street, WC2.
February 8.

Victims of rape

From Dr Raine E. J. Roberts

Sir, Now that the acute phase of public disquiet and unease concerning the fate of victims of sexual offences appears to have subsided, it is time to make a cool appraisal of the situation and to look at ways in which their ordeal can be lessened without interfering with the course of justice. Indeed, if victims feel that they would be treated better and offered help, many more might come forward and justice be better served.

The Heilbron committee recommended in 1976 that the victims of sexual assault should be able to see a woman doctor and that they should be examined away from the accusatory atmosphere of the police station in a doctor's surgery or hospital. I agree, but to give information of the services available to older people.

No elderly person deserves to be, or should be patronized, but the fact remains that there are elderly people who do not have relatives or friends to look after them, and who may not be able to get about very easily and are therefore often unaware of the many organizations and facilities open to them.

Yours faithfully,
RAINE ROBERTS,
459 Altrincham Road,
Wythenshawe,
Manchester.
February 2.

doctors, all of whom gained a great deal of expertise and one of whom has a higher qualification in forensic medicine.

Unfortunately the male divisional police surgeons, of whom there are 35, have persuaded the police to refer these cases of assaulted women and children to them. Very few of them have any special training in this field and must see only a few cases each year, if victims feel that they will never have enough experience to be expert.

I understand that similar changes have taken place in other parts of the country.

Consideration should be given urgently to the setting up of special units to deal with victims of sexual assault away from police stations where properly trained staff who are skilled, sympathetic, and have facilities for after-care are available. They are urgently needed, not only for victims of rape, but to deal with child victims of sexual abuse where minor signs of great importance are often missed.



COURT AND SOCIAL

for Export and Technology on March 25.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Army Cadet Force, will dine with the Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for Great London at the Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, on March 25.

The Prince of Wales will attend a dinner with the Asian Society in Wales at Cardiff City Hall on March 3.

The Prince of Wales, president, will attend the annual meeting of the Royal Naval Film Corporation on board HMS President, Kings Reach, on March 11.

The Duke of Kent will visit Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Group, Chippingham, in addition to the Telephone Manufacturing Company at Malmesbury on February 17.

The Duke of Kent, as patron, will attend a lecture on the Blue Holes' 81 British cave diving expedition at the Royal Geographical Society on March 22.

The Queen will open the extension of the London Hospital on March 24.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for the winners of the Queen's Awards.

CLARENCE HOUSE

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a reception given by the Trustees and Friends of the Tate Gallery to mark the opening of the Exhibition of work by Sir Edwin Landseer.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

The Queen will open the extension of the London Hospital on March 24.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception at Buckingham Palace for the winners of the Queen's Awards.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Kilmaine and Miss L. Robinson

The engagement is announced between Lord Kilmaine, of Ravenshall Hall, Solihull, and Linda, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Dennis Robinson, of East Terrace, Budleigh Salterton.

Mr A. C. Sedgwick and Lady Henrietta Phipps

The engagement is announced between Adam, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Sedgwick, of The Garden House, Stourpaine, Dorset, and Henrietta, daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby.

Mr A. J. Elleray and Miss A. E. Potter

The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of the late Rev J. C. Williams and Mrs E. Williams, of Yenn's Close, Hereford, and Caroline, daughter of the Rev E. R. and Mrs Shol. of Beattock, Dumfriesshire.

Mr A. N. Clark and Mrs R. M. L. Birches

The marriage took place on Saturday, February 6, between Mr Nicholas Clark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Brian Clark, and Mrs Birches, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. G. Turriff and Mrs I. L. Turriff.

Marriage

Mr P. R. Squire and Miss L. A. Bray

The engagement is announced between Philip, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Squire, of Doha, Qatar, and Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Bray, of Lilbourne, near Rugby.

Plea to stop Wenlock quarrying

From Our Correspondent

Ludlow
Shropshire County is being asked to forbid further quarrying at Wenlock Edge, the hill ridge and escarpment well known to country lovers. A draft plan by the county planning office could, if approved, end all future quarries in the area. It would also ban quarrying interests who see the edge as a prime source of limestone for builders and agriculture.

The plan, by Mr Michael Law, the planning officer, says that opening up areas of the edge for quarrying "cannot be rectified with the importance of this irreplaceable landscape feature". Wenlock Edge was of national as well as local importance, he said.

The county planning committee will be asked to approve the draft plan at a special meeting on Friday.

There will be fierce opposition to the plan by the main quarrying operator, Ridge Quarries Ltd, based in Much Wenlock. Town Council and parish councils in districts where quarrying workers live.

Support will come from conservation bodies, ramblers and the National Trust.

Prince and monster

The Prince of Wales has asked to see a film said to be of two-humped "monster" in Loch Morar. The film was shot by Mr Sydney Wigwall, a marine archaeologist of Old Colwyn, North Wales.

£5,000 Bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the February Premium bond draw are:

SAN 1075D
J1BPC1587
7AW 08092
70Z 822652
MHN 08123
1JRB 048251
CP 051205
1ZL 051205
4DN 051113
7ET 051113
1ZK 410374
1JRC 410374
14K 714878
15RN 874812
14C 874812
71L 874812
71L 874812
MN 711315
15Y 875895
5PT 862110
10P 761452
10P 761452
10P 761452
10P 761452

J1BPC1587
70Z 822652
MHN 08123
1JRB 048251
CP 051205
1ZL 051205
4DN 051113
7ET 051113
1ZK 410374
1JRC 410374
14K 714878
15RN 874812
14C 874812
71L 874812
71L 874812
MN 711315
15Y 875895
5PT 862110
10P 761452
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10P 761452

Moreover... Miles Kington

Of all the writers whose centenaries are falling this year, I only knew two reasonably well — James Joyce and A. A. Milne. And what a contrasting pair they made: Milne, the flamboyant, fiery experimental spirit, and Joyce, the quiet suburbanite from Dublin, sitting hour after hour with his wife in the cafe. I myself spent several years in Paris in the 1920s running an avant-garde jazz magazine, funded mostly by the generosity of Nancy Cunard and containing mostly interviews with Nancy's black boyfriends, and that's how I got to know the two of them.

Milne it was who led most of my wildest expeditions. One night, I remember, he concealed him meeting Milne in the cafe — I think I was trying to persuade him to take up the trumpet — and I was already sitting with Joyce when he arrived.

Of course, both being writers, they talked straight across me. Milne apparently was engaged on a tremendous great novel, the sound of which excited Joyce a lot.

"Well," said Milne, "I'm

trying to encapsulate the whole of human existence in just one day's activities. My hero, Christopher Robin, would sit in the cafe talking, thinking, but mostly worrying.

"What's to become of a fellow like me?" he'd ask me.

"Here I am poor, half-blind,

not well, and altogether miserable. What could I do?"

"Be a blues singer," I suggested.

"You've got everything!

"Take up the guitar, and I promise to feature you in the mag. Blind Boy Joyce talks to Blue Horizon."

"But he would never hear of it, being too busy working on a children's book he had an idea for. That's how I remember him meeting Milne for the first time. I had arranged to meet Milne in the cafe — I think I was trying to persuade him to take up the trumpet — and I was already sitting with Joyce when he arrived.

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Galleries

The mysterious distance

1982 Contemporary Japanese Art Exhibition

Camden Arts Centre

Canadian Art in Britain: Contemporary Works from Collections in Britain

Canada House Cultural Centre Gallery

Robert Young: New Works

Redfern Gallery

It is always useful to be given even a thumbnail sketch of what is going on in countries whose contemporary art is much less known to us than the art of their past, or perhaps is hardly known at all. Naturally we have always to take into account the inevitability that any selection is open to question, and consider the views of nations that what we are being shown does not at all represent the overall picture they see it. The existence of such views does at least prevent us from making any too facile generalizations, but it does not stop us from reacting and, if possible, enjoying.

The show of Japanese Contemporary Art at Camden Arts Centre until February 21, which nicely rounds out the London Japanese season launched by the Royal Academy's Great Japan Exhibition (still to be seen until the same date, incidentally), is just the kind where warnings against facile generalizations are particularly necessary. The picture of current Japanese art it presents is so consistent and coherent that one immediately begins to wonder whether this can possibly represent accurately the totality of artistic activity in Japan at the moment, or whether it is just the element the show's selectors particularly approve of, or, since it is organized by the Japan Art and Culture Association, the element they think should prove particularly acceptable and comprehensible abroad.

Here I must disclaim any special on-the-spot knowledge which would enable me to answer these questions one way or the

other. But it does all seem to me suspiciously tidy, as though carefully angled to exemplify just what we might expect the special sensibilities which shaped the art of the Edo period at the Academy to be doing faced with the challenges of the modern world. From the Victoria and Albert's Japan Style exhibition a couple of years ago we learnt — if we ever described it — that the Japanese could be as flashy and vulgar as any other nation. At Camden Arts Centre all is elegance, delicacy and subtlety. Most of the art shown is abstract, tending towards the minimal. There are few strident colours, and there is virtually no exoticism: only Jyosaku Maeda with his electric-coloured mandara art introduces a definably oriental flavour, and then hardly more than many psychedelic artists toyed with in the stoned Sixties.

To leave aside speculation on what we are not being shown, it must be admitted that what we are shown is remarkably and almost uniformly distinguished. Those who are worried by a certain coldness at the heart of classic Japanese art will find just the same teasing and mysterious distance here; those who appreciate The Great Japan Exhibition as the ultimate in stylistic refinement will discover that modern Japanese artists have lost none of their ancestors' delicacy and precision in conjuring the maximum out of the minimum. There is a devotion here, witnessed again and again, to niceties of texture defining and articulating form. Katsumi Hirosue, for example, gets his effects in marking the colour — A, from setting ordinary graphite pencil markings against stainless steel; Yoshimi Ohba in Orbit — black on black gets most of his colour from shiny versus dull black; Shioichi Ida handles colour fields with infinite delicacy in his Surface is the Between pastels.

It might be guessed from these that the Japanese like oracles. They also seem to like unexpected media. The large-scale pencil drawing which tends to be looked down on in the West is a popular form in Japan. And there are surprisingly many works using needle and thread to impressive effect, as in Katsuhiko Asaka's Horizontal Threads (misattributed in the exhibition and mislabelled in the catalogue, Tsuyoshi Maekawa's Length, which pleats cloth across a sewing machine, and Kou Okuda's In and Out 1-2-3, which does it all with a little sewing thread). And there are Susumu Koshimizu's two wooden Reliefs, which incise

simple lines on a plane surface and make most of their effect from the colours and textures of the natural wood itself in immaculately matched planks.

If these are all little rarified, we can always come back to the jolly, cartoonish yet always elegant and economical paintings of Ay-O, or the color photographs of Akira Kuroda, who places abstract artworks in landscapes with such inevitability they look as if they have grown there. Surely Japanese are truly more honest feet of clay hidden away somewhere. But surely also it would be perverse to wish them exhibited in Arkwright Road, when we have so much divine grace and detachment in their stead?

Not only do most of us know very little about the present state of Canadian art, but we do not even have any picture of its historical background to clue us in. That, presumably, is one of the things the newly rearranged and refurbished gallery at Canada House, now part of the Canadian Cultural Centre, is designed to remedy. Cunningly as well as conveniently, it begins its programme with a show of Canadian Art in Britain (until March 9), contemporary works selected from public and private collections. These, and their presence in our midst, at least prove that some of us know more than we think about what has been going on in Canada in the last half-century. They also remind us of some things we ought to know but tend to forget: that Kiopelle, for instance, is Canadian, and, though we usually think of him (correctly) as a leading figure among the Eco-de-Paris abstractionists of the Fifties, he did also have an important and relevant context in the Canadian art of the time.

Naturally a show such as this, chosen from material available on the spot, is even less likely to be truly representative than the Japanese show, which suffered no such constraint. However, the Canadian selection is much more catholic and interprets "contemporary" much more loosely, so that we get at least a glimpse of most of the major artists and nearly all the major movements which have affected Canadian art in the last three decades. The little group of Fifties abstracts, including Kiopelle, Borduas and Hurtubise, remains over now with peculiar vividness, as an epilogue to Beaudoin's *Symphony* or a prologue to the Barbican's forthcoming *Aftershaft: France 1945-54* show, depending which way you look at it. There are also two kindred canvases by Paterson Ewen, another member of the Montreal Automatistes group,



Alex Colville's memorable "Cyclist and Crow"; and (left) Ay-O's jolly yet elegant "The story of a line No 100"

which make one look forward to the one-man show the gallery promises for October.

Apart from the abstracts, the most generally pleasing works in the show are those touched, about the same time, by international surrealism, such as Jean Dallaire's *Sebastiano*, which is stands out; his *Cyclist and Crow* is perhaps the single most memorable painting in the show. The series of screenprints for *A Book of Hours* also helps to show why he has been a key figure among the Canadian Magic Realists, and why they emphasize the magic as

superrealists. Some of them, such as Tom Forrestall, Alex Colville and D. P. Brown, have already been exhibited over here with some success. In the present context Alex Colville especially stands out; his *Cyclist and Crow* is perhaps the single most memorable painting in the show. The series of screenprints for *A Book of Hours* also helps to show why he has been a key figure among the Canadian Magic Realists, and why they emphasize the magic as

much as the realism.

John Russell Taylor

Cinema

Business as usual — but in private

In the period since I last reported on the fate of some of Poland's leading filmmakers, there have been signs of the military regime's eagerness to restore an appearance of normality to film activities as to other areas of the country's life.

The most notable indication of this was the abrupt appearance of a Polish delegation halfway through the recent Manila Film Festival. The delegation had apparently been handed their passports only a couple of hours before their flight was due to leave, and they arrived with hardly a dollar's worth of currency between them. They carried with them the prints of the films originally scheduled for the festival programme—including, surprisingly, Andrzej Wajda's *Man of Iron*, which has been vociferously attacked by the authorities.

Presumably the official rationale is that the film has already been so widely shown abroad that such propaganda damage as it may now do is

slight compared to the commercial advantage of foreign sales. (The Russians have quite frequently shown themselves willing in this way to market abroad films which have not been considered especially desirable for home consumption.) Distributors attempting to do business with the representatives of Film Polski found the Poles driving hard bargains for their pictures: clearly they have come with commissions to stick out for top hard-currency prices.

Meanwhile at home, too, there is an effort to present a front of normality in the film industry. Despite the attacks on Wajda and my own forebodings about his immediate future in a previous article, he still heads the Film Unit "X" as before December 13. In the absence of Krzysztof Zanussi, Krzysztof Kieslowski (whose *Caméra Buff* can currently be seen in London) is acting head of the Tor Unit. Friends say, however, that Kieslowski has made all the

necessary arrangements to change his career from movies to taxi-driving should the need arise.

Hardliners have apparently now been moved into the higher administrative posts, however, and the appearance of continuity is misleading. Most of the film projects approved before December 13 have been countermanded. Since martial law regulations prohibit location shooting, work can only continue on such pictures as can be completed inside the studios.

No prominent film-maker

now appears to remain in custody. The most serious victim of the first weeks of martial law seems to have been the director Kazimierz Kutz. Kutz's more recent films have all been set in the Silesian coal fields. The latest of them, *Beads of One Rosary*, due to open in London shortly, is one of the most forceful documents on the social decay of the late Seventies — partly because it stars Leslie Caron.

David Robinson



Wilson: extraordinary privilege

the history. People knew less about Aleister Crowley in those days so there was more of a necessity to write a history. The plot is the same, but previously the play dealt with the background, the urbanization of nineteenth-century England and fundamentalism. Now it has been substantially rewritten to include more of his personal conflicts in the light of his religious beliefs."

Wilson feels the RSC production was unsatisfactory despite its popularity.

He came back to it as a result of a Bicentennial Fellowship in the United States which culminated last summer with him working on a new version with the New York Theatre Studio. The Bush production is the result of that reworking.

Why Crowley? "I am interested in the anthropology of religion, how cults get formed. For me as a writer it is a way of dramatizing desires and failures we all have. It's not to do with the theatricality of magic — theatre and magic are different ideas, in opposition to each other. There is magic in the play but it is not Howard Brenton. The Americans, who consistently show interest in his writing, are particularly keen on those similarities.

"I suspect that I am an anarchist, though I work within a very exact aesthetic consciousness. I write about political subjects from a very aesthetic point of view. I know we were all seen as angry young playwrights, but he notes curious parallels

as the years roll by we have had a rather separate development."

Wilson has an unusually matter-of-fact view of his craft, a sense that he is writing for a living and is privileged to be able to do it. This uncluttered direction in his life, he reckons, makes him a very traditional type of artist. "It's a matter of using theatre and language to expand people's consciousness, to amaze people so they make connections. That is one of the great opportunities of art. If people are coming to sit on their bums for a couple of hours you are allowed to do the most extraordinary things in this little box. What an extraordinary privilege that is."

Wilson originally wrote the play before Charles Manson and his cult hit the headlines, but he notes curious parallels

— the removal of the individual

Bryan Appleyard

Brighton PO/Carewe

Dome, Brighton

Grieg composed his only symphony when he was 20, German-trained, but already aware that his music must talk with a Scandinavian, not a sub-Teutonic, accent. The symphony was performed several times, only once complete, then Grieg withdrew the score and wrote on the front page: "Never to be performed". He considered it too Germanic for the typical Norwegian composer that he wished to be.

Last year, the score's

guardians in Bergen decided that the composer's instruction might decently be disregarded. It was performed once again, at the Bergen Festival, and recorded. John Carewe, conducting The Fires of London there, heard the symphony, liked it, and

Concerts

Sinfonia

won permission to give the British premiere with his own symphony orchestra in Brighton.

I made a mental note to

attend the local premiere,

which took place on Sunday afternoon. The Brighton Philharmonic had been robbed of their premiere by the LSO's "unofficial" performance in Croydon last month, little publicized and unusual, not repeated later on South Bank. But British Grieg devotees had already been able to hear his phony on a record, and a Brighton concert performance was as meritorious as one anywhere else, so I went.

Grieg's C minor Symphony

is no masterpiece, but its

invention is vivacious, seldom

peculiarly folk-dance scherzo,

the cozy melodies of the Adagio,

the fulsome second subjects of

the outer movements, are

not far away from the

material of Grieg's eloquent Piano Concerto.

This performance suggested that Grieg's orchestral technique was still inexpert; the string writing often did not tell against the rest of the orchestra. But his developmental sections and transitions are always engaging, positive, eager to move forward in musical argument.

It is a more substantial work than the Piano

Concerto, less self-confident

and less adept. Carewe did

right to let us hear this

presage of the masterly

Grieg. He conducted it with

plenty of sympathy and

acumen. His strings, strongly

disciplined by their leader,

Irvine Arditti, still have to

acquire extra weight for

tutti. The woodwind fea-

tured strongly in a restrained

account of Mozart's thirty-

ninth symphony. But all

was, when decently played,

sound, wooooing and comfort-

ing in Brighton Dome, after

London's South Bank.

William Mann

At this stage of the game, therefore, composers have to be fairly severe with themselves or else brave the consequences. One pleasure of Sinfonia's new programme, heard on Sunday in London before going on tour, is that it offers examples of both approaches, the sophisticated and the cheerfully

fleshy protruberances and recesses of the human mouth.

Similarly, the two works

are quite unlike in their

references. Smalley made

me think of Stockhausen, which

was not entirely to his

aims. Wishart made me

think of zoos and children's

games, which was fun.

There was more fun for all

the family in Wishart's en-

gaging pre-interval chat,

when he tried, with some

success, to get the audience

imitating his vocal tricks.

However, a concert like this

could well have done without

the didactic introductions

given by both composers,

neither of whom seemed

happy to be doing so. Their

pieces, both short, would

have stood better without

them being presented merely

as illustrations of compositional method.

Paul Griffiths

Philomel

Wigmore Hall

The special interest of Sunday's concert by the enterprising and talented young group Philomel lay in their revival of a divertissement by Jean-Baptiste Morin. Morin, who lived from 1677 to 1754, was one of the prime creators of the French

and popular work was *La chasse au cerf*, written for Fontainebleau in 1708, in which the ritual of the hunt is entertainingly portrayed in the texture.

The texture is admittedly pretty easy to weave into.

Morin was no contrapuntist, and no great

Stock Exchange Prices

Thin trading

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. \$ Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Norman, S. Brown
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Solar**1981/82
BRITISH FUNDS**

High	Low	Stock	Int. Gross Div Yield	Price Change per cent P/E	High	Low	Company	Gross Div Yield	Price Change per cent P/E	High	Low	Company	Gross Div Yield	Price Change per cent P/E	High	Low	Company	Gross Div Yield	Price Change per cent P/E	High	Low	Company	Gross Div Yield	Price Change per cent P/E										
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																																		
A - B					100	45	Gates Grp	88	+1	3.8	8.7	22.6	91	50	Meyer M. L.	76	-1	3.1	4.0	1	3.8	7.0	5.8	71	48	Tesco	54	-1	3.8	7.0	5.8			
101	99	Treas	142	1982	90	1	14.976	20.026		127	143	14.976	20.026	173	50	Textron, Jersey	54	-1	3.1	4.0	1	3.8	7.0	5.8	125	125	Textron, Jersey	54	-1	3.8	7.0	5.8		
97	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Thorn EMI Ltd	45	-1	3.1	4.0	1	3.8	7.0	5.8	125	125	Thorn EMI Ltd	45	-1	3.8	7.0	5.8		
96	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Tilbury Projects	128	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3	12.0	9.5	1.9	125	125	Tilbury Projects	128	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3		
95	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Timco	123	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3	12.0	9.5	1.9	125	125	Timco	123	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3		
94	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Timco	123	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3	12.0	9.5	1.9	125	125	Timco	123	-2	10.7	8.5	8.3		
93	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Tomkins F. H.	125	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	Tomkins F. H.	125	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1
92	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Tower Kemley	118	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	Tower Kemley	118	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1
91	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Trafalgar Bee	118	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	Trafalgar Bee	118	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1
90	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Trans Paper	128	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	Trans Paper	128	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1
89	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Travis & Arnold	170	-1	3.6	3.6	7.3	125	92	3.6	3.6	7.3	125	92	Travis & Arnold	170	-1	3.6	3.6	7.3
88	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Trident F. A.	125	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	Trident F. A.	125	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3
87	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Triple Point	124	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	1.8	8.2	8.1	120	92	Triple Point	124	-1	1.8	8.2	8.1
86	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Turner Newall	107	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	Turner Newall	107	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3
85	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Turner Newall	107	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	Turner Newall	107	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3
84	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Uds Corp	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Uds Corp	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
83	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Udair Sec	125	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	Udair Sec	125	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3
82	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulever	148	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	6.8	8.5	8.3	120	92	Ulever	148	-1	6.8	8.5	8.3
81	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
80	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
79	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
78	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
77	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5
76	99	Telecom	94	1982	90	1	9.825	14.329		127	143	9.825	14.329	173	50	Ulfar	125	-1	3.6	22.5	22.5	125	92	3.6	22.5	22.5	125							

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

Stick with Smith and Nephew... Believe in Britain

Recession proof Elastoplast

Smith & Nephew makes Elastoplast, Nivea cream and many other products that have decorated British bathrooms for years. Despite unexciting investment ratios — prospective yield of 5 per cent and price/earnings of 15 per cent — a number of major investors are looking at the group with interest. The shares are nudging the 1980-2 highs.

Mr Kenneth Kemp, the chairman, says exports and overseas growth were the main reason for the 20 per cent rise in pre-tax profits in the current first half. James Capel considers the company has achieved consistent growth, benefits from lower sterling and has a number of promising new products.

Philips and Drew maintains the shares are one of the most solid in the sector, since they are recession-proof. "Smith and Nephew is the share to buy when everything else is collapsing. This may be the wrong time in business cycle to get over-excited about them, but they are a solid performer," the broker says.

Unglamorous Elastoplast and Nivea cream are widely regarded as virtually recession-proof and have been responsible for upholding the company's rating throughout 1981.

NEWMAN IND

Merger in loss-making ceramics

Newman Industries, the engineering and ceramics group is to get a new £1.4m loan from its leading shareholders.

Singapore-based Cycle & Carriage which put £5m into the group 15 months ago.

This emerged yesterday when Newman announced it was merging its loss-making ceramic interests with Weymek, to form Federated Potteries and that Mr John Williams, chairman for 18 months would resign once the deal was completed.

Newman will end up with 19.1 per cent of Federated



Mr Kemp: exports boosting profits

worth £53,000 at par for putting in almost £1m of cash and assets worth £500,000. It is also lending the new company £150,000 over three years.

New assets of Weymek, in which UK Provident Holdings has a major stake, is around £150,000. UK Provident will have 40 per cent of the new company.

The remaining will split between Larpent Newton, investment advisors to UK Provident, the two managers of Weymek, Mr Ken Hilton and Mr John Stephenson, and Mr Nigel McLean, Newman's chief executive who will also take over as chairman from Mr Williams.

Mr Williams said yesterday: "It is significant that the deal could not have been achieved without the further substantial support from the company's largest shareholder".

SHIP CANAL

Losses deepen

The losses continue to increase at the Manchester Ship Canal where a continued downturn in volume has resulted in operational losses deepening from £3.3m to £7.5m.

Operating revenue is down from £24.4m to £22.8m figures which were arrived at after including increased retail income up from £1m to £1.3m and a surplus on land sales over the book value up from £23,000 to £62,000. But loan and investment income dropped from £1.4m to £15,000.

Lower interest charges of £59,000 against £609,000 left a net loss of £2.18m, an increase of £800,000 on last year.

Profits from the sale of investments amounted to £2.2m against £228,000, but was set against the figure for

voluntary severance amounting to £2.38m against £781,000 last time.

The group blames the continuing fall in volume which showed a 770,000 tons shortfall on the comparable figure to £11.7m tons. Of this figure the reduction of upper dock workings amounted to 170,000 tons.

An increase of 14 per cent on tariffs is another factor.

Once again shareholders will be asked to give without their dividend payment which last year amounted to 7.5p gross.

FOSECO MINSEP

CCL buy-out

Foseco Minsep, the international specialist chemical group, is to sell its wholly-owned subsidiary CCL Systems, in a management buy-out worth £4m.

CCL, which makes prestressed and reinforced concrete, became part of Foseco Minsep in 1972. Its managing director, Mr Douglas Worthington, said yesterday that it had become increasingly clear that CCL's activities did not fit with the long-term strategy of Foseco's Fosroc division.

Foseco will receive £4m, of which £3.3m will be in cash, less transaction costs of £200,000. A further £700,000 has already been paid as an interim dividend.

For Sperrings, the deal adds to the group's financial resources, and with capital and reserves in excess of £4m it gives it a platform for the rapid expansion of the group.

Younger Furniture Contracts have been signed by the joint receivers for the sale of the Younger Furniture business at Monier Road, Bow, to Queensway Securities. The sale of the business protected the jobs of some 70 people, and the name of Younger Furniture which is old-established in the trade. Mr Cohen of Queensway Securities Limited added that the business will be under the direction of Mr. Simon Nickson with additional Directors and will carry on producing the current range with new models to be presented at the Trade Fair.

Our speciality is skill

Would you buy a small Welsh loss-making engineering company in the present state of the economy? Two chartered accountants have just done precisely that (Sally White writes). And they are not merely using it as a shell; they intend to stay in engineering.

The company is W. Williams & Sons, of Caerphilly. The two accountants are Mr Nigel Rudd, 35, former troubleshooter to Mr Jock Mackenzie at London and Northern Group, and Mr Brian McGowan, 37, finance director in Hongkong for a Sime Darby offshoot. He, too, is ex-London and Northern, went on to P & O to be chief acquisitions man before joining Sime Darby..

Mr Rudd has built up a property and engineering group called C. Price since leaving London and Northern. This is the vehicle that has been used to buy a 51 per cent stake in Williams.

The shareholders they bought out are the Williams family, who started the business in 1905 as non-ferrous metal diecasters, founders, stockists and engineers.

The Williams track record has deteriorated recently. In the half year to June 1980 the group lost £15,000. The last full year showed a loss of nearly £750,000 on sales of £7.7m.

So why have Mr Rudd and Mr McGowan spent their money on Williams? They believe in British

engineering's specialized skills. For example, Williams owns a very profitable and well-known business reconditioning the rollers in steel mills. There is also a steel stockholding business that should be able to make more money. Then there is the advantage of bringing their wide range of experience to bear on what has been a local family run business.

Mr Rudd is now chairman, and Mr McGowan managing director, jointly with Mr Chris Phillips — a 61-year-old engineer whose wide experience in the industry is one of Williams' strengths.

"First we have to show what we can do. We have got to turn Williams round. After that, but only then, we will look for other small speciality engineering business to take over," Mr Rudd explained.

Internationally, fund managers have been persuaded that the shares are worth a gamble but analysts believe statistical data on the treatment's effectiveness so far has been slight.

Treatment of cancer by an argon laser is not in itself new, but Japan Radio claims its rivals have failed to develop diagnostic techniques. It also says its equipment is simple to operate and is relatively cheap at about £15m (£35,000) per machine.

Two series of trials have been carried out and a third series is in progress. The first was carried out at Tsukuba University last year, when the laser was tested on beagles suffering from throat cancer.

The tumours were exposed to the laser beam for 10 minutes a day, and on the ninth day, the cancer was eliminated.

revenues from lead, silver and gold, and higher operating and interest costs.

Income from forest products was down due to both a loss in CIP, which reflected soft markets for its products, and high interest rates, and to depressed markets for logs and lumber in British Columbia.

Lower incomes from oil and gas was due primarily to the impact of the National Energy Program's petroleum and gas revenue.

Source Perrier S.A., The French mineral water bottlers, said its net profit for the financial year ended September 30, 1981

came to 80m francs, up from 52.5m francs a year earlier. The company will pay an unchanged dividend of 8 francs per share.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Canadian Pacific Enterprises reports a net income for 1981 of \$C404m an 18 per cent fall. The board says that for the year, there was a significant increase in income from iron and steel, reflecting higher steel selling prices, increased volume and an improved product mix.

The improvement in income also come from agriproducts, real estate and other business.

There were reductions in earnings from the other sectors, particularly mines and minerals and forest products. Lower income from mines and minerals was attributable largely to lower

incomes are very good, its developers say.

The developer of the technique is the Aloka company, a subsidiary of Japan Radio, the electronics and defence group. The volume of trading in the company's shares has increased about 20 times over the past few weeks. The share price rose to ¥950 (about £2.10), but has drifted down with the rest of the Tokyo equity market, and stands at ¥897.

Commentators on the Tokyo stock exchange say this volume increase highlights speculative desire to back a winner. No substantial rise in overall corporate profits is expected.

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INTERNATIONAL

Toshiba Corporation is planning a Y20,000m (£45m) factory for development of 16-megabit RAM super micro-chips capable of storing 15 times as much information as the 256k memory chips in production today.

A Toshiba spokesman said production of microchips for test purposes may start this summer.

● Nippon Light Metal Co., which is 50 per cent owned by Alcan Aluminum Ltd, plans to cut its workforce of 6,800 by 700 in the face of losses of ¥10,000 (E227.2m) for the year ending next March 31.

W GERMANY

Mr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor has pledged substantial government financial support for the impending merger of Krupp Stahl and Boehringer Wehr.

● West German wholesale turnover fell by a real 5.5 per cent in the first nine months of 1981 against the same period in 1980.

S AFRICA

South Africa's imports totalled R18,400m in 1981, up from R14,400m the previous year, according to preliminary figures released by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise. Exports fell from R19,900m to R18,100m. Figures will be adjusted later to reflect receipts instead of shipment values.

● The state-owned Electricity Commission of South Africa has negotiated a \$250m seven-year loan from the international banks for a power plant at Madimba in the Transvaal.

FRANCE

Technip, the French industrial plant design and construction company, has been awarded a contract believed to be worth more than Fr500m (£45m). The Algerian-owned Chemical Industries Corporation to set up a flat glass plant at Jijel, on the Mediterranean coast.

GHANA

Ghanaians have begun handing in to banks 50-cent notes, which will cease to be legal tender from Friday. The banks estimated that about 30 million of the notes are in circulation.

The notes, which are the largest denomination in the national currency, were ordered to be surrendered by the ruling Provisional National Defence Council to try to cut an inflated domestic money supply and curb price rises.

BOLIVIA

Bolivian tin miners were beginning a 48-hour strike yesterday in protest against the government's economic package which includes a 76 per cent devaluation of the peso and steep rises in the price of energy.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Crown Zellerbach floating 75m francs worth of 7% per cent maximum five-year notes on the Swiss capital market for private placement. The issue price was set at par by lead manager Union Bank of Switzerland.

Sumitomo Electric Industries will offer \$50m in 15-year convertible Eurobonds on March 9. The bonds will be issued at par, but the coupon rate has not been set yet, the company said.

The issue will be managed by a syndicate headed by Daini Europe and Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment.

Toray Industries has set the conversion price for its February 4 issue of \$50m in convertible Eurobonds at 452 yen, the company said.

The company, which groups Pirelli's foreign participations, gave no earnings forecasts in the year to June 30, 1981. The holding company reported net profit of \$1.2m francs compared with 27.7m the previous year.

Kaiser Steel made a loss of \$15.79m in the last quarter, against a net income of \$7.873m. The year ago quarter includes income from discontinued international shipping operations of \$97,000 and a gain of \$2.78m from the disposal of discontinued operations.

Total revenues were \$227.5m against \$261.01m.

Kaiser's losses were after an unusual after-tax charge of \$529m for the scheduled phase-out of primary steelmaking.

The sign of a No.1 job

The sign of

PEOPLE

A pilot to weather the calm

Finance directors are book-keeping heroes in good times but the only chaps who count (and who can count) in bad ones. That is the conventional wisdom; but not it seems at Grattan, the Bradford mail order outfit, now making Mr Peter Lomas, aged 43, of John Collier, its new money box man. But what's this? Grattan has done without a finance director for nearly two years, and the last resigned amid a catalogue of woe. Grattan saw profits vanishing and borrowings mounting. It quarrelled with its auditors, suffered a going over by McKinsey, the management consultants, and failed to find someone to merge with.

But Grattan has cut borrowings, revitalised profits and pressed ahead without a finance director, until now. Why bother now that the group is again the darling of the City? Grattan says that it did not need a finance director to tell them to cut back, and everyone knows that shrinking businesses absorb less money than expanding ones.

Now it is time for all the directors to lift their eyes from mundane matters to sublime thoughts about what Grattan does next. This is where young Mr Lomas will be expected to contribute. Meanwhile, Mr Michael Pickard, chairman, a survivor of many a City dust-up can afford to laugh as his critics just as heartily as his one-time associate, Mr Robert Maxwell of Pergamon and British Printing.

Chauffeurs are back in Britain

Philip Poulton, the managing director of Britain's largest chauffeur-driven car hire firm, is to get rid of the company's fleet of German and American cars and replace them with BL's Daimler Jaguars. Poulton founded Camelot Car Couriers in 1960 and in 1973 sold it to Savoy Hotel Ltd. About a third of the Camelot fleet of 60 is made of German-made Ford Granadas, VWs and even the odd American Lincoln Continental.

He said yesterday that he was buying BL not because he had been able to screw a good price out of them, but because the back-up on new and even secondhand Jags was now "tremendous" and because he wanted to keep British workers in work.



"I just popped in to our neighbourhood sex shop on my way home from church."

A Crombie for Lewis

Illingworth Morris, famous for Crombie coats and Papal vestments, could have a new controlling shareholder within two months. One goes the flamboyant days of Hollywood chat show hostess Mrs Pamela Mason, and in (maybe) comes dapper Mr Alan Lewis, aged 43, whose socks match his claret tie.

With 19 per cent of Illingworth already under his weight-trained belt, he normally does two hours a day in the gym — Mr Lewis hopes that the remaining Illingworth shares formerly looked after by Mrs Mason will go to him in eight weeks, giving him 46 per cent of the shares.

Most of his empire, which includes an Isle of Man bank, a distribution company for Beechams and interests in Spain, are now private. "Illingworth just needs a little financial management. They've got some good people there," he says.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Simon Mountney has been appointed managing director of Hays Business Services Limited, subsidiary of Hays Group. Mr Kenneth J. Walker and J. W. Ross are to be appointed directors of Provincial Insurance Company and also of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Provincial Life Assurance Company with effect from March 1.

Sir David Roche has resigned as chairman of Carlton Real Estates but will continue as a member of the board as financial director. Mr Leo Christian Toppin, a director, has been appointed chairman in his place. Mr Neil M. Foster has been appointed group managing director of the British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Ltd and Mr Geoffrey A. Adkin has been appointed group finance director with effect from March 1.

LAKER: Kevin Page assesses the airline's assets and the chances of selling them

What Sir Freddie has to sell

It is ironic that the great free marketeer, Sir Freddie Laker, has left the Receiver, Mr Bill Mackey, without much of a market to survey as the accountants pore over the bankrupt airline's assets. The second-hand market for aircraft is virtually non-existent, with 140 wide-bodied jets on offer, so Mr Mackey faces the almost impossible task of attempting to pay off Laker's bank creditors. So are owed £210m, by selling the fleet of DC 10s and A 300s.

However, Mr Mackey's immediate priority is to sell Laker's two holiday companies, Arrowsmith, which is based in Liverpool with an office in Manchester, and Laker Air Holidays, based at Gatwick. The deadline for a sale is tonight and has been set by Mr Mackey because the holidaymakers are already transferring bookings to other tour companies.

Laker Air Holidays has around 150,000 bookings for 1982 with Arrowsmith attracting almost the same amount of customers. Last year, both companies achieved a pre-tax profit of roughly £10 million. So assuming a similar performance in 1982 and a quick sale, Laker's profits from holidays could total £3m. There is little asset potential since most of the travel shops appear to be held on short lease and 15 more up for sale around the world. Airbuses

However it is the aircraft that are just starting to show up which form the bulk of the market, says Mr

Laker's assets. The company owns six DC 10s, five DC 10/30s and three A 300s with the £70m loan from the Midland Bank syndicate. The DC 10/30s have between 9,000 and 27,000 hours on the clock. Two were purchased in 1972, one each in 1974 and 1977 and a further two in 1979. All are said to be in high-grade condition.

Mr Jordan A. Greene, president of Avmark Services of Miami, one of the world's leading authorities on second-hand aircraft, believes that in a healthy market, Laker's DC 10/30s could fetch a total of £69.5m. The four DC 10/30s could bring in a further £80.6m. However, there are already 40 DC 10/30s on the world market as well as 15 DC 10s.

Mr Greene says the situation is so bad that he is jokingly advising prospective purchasers of second-hand planes to buy a forest instead so that they can make picture frames through which they can view the aircraft.

Still, if the market were to pick up, the Laker's 11 DC 10s could be worth a total of £150m. And the three A 300 Airbuses could fare better. They cost Sir Freddie around £25m each a year ago and have not lost much of their value despite the fact that there are two on offer for lease and 15 more up for sale around the world. Airbuses

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are the aircraft that are just starting to show up which form the bulk of the market, says Mr

LAKER: Ronald Pullen on a rescue bid

Orion Bank fails the test

Orion Royal Bank could not have wished for a better stage from which to proclaim its banking skills than Laker Airways. With all the sympathetic ballyhoo that has enveloped Laker over the weekend, Orion would have stood to gain immeasurable kudos in the banking world if it could have actually done the impossible and put together a group of investors to take the cream of the British banking system has given up.

There is just as likely to be success in failure too, since Orion has already gained more publicity than half a dozen low profile merger deals in taking the initiative where the cream of the British banking system has given up. In fact Orion is only playing the classic role of the merchant bank, using its wits to spot a deal where everyone else has failed. That is how the merchant banks have been plying their trade for the past 250 years. There is no easy expla-

the bank's growing mergers and acquisitions department headed by vice-chairman Christopher Chataway.

Several leading bankers were openly sceptical yesterday about Orion's chances of success. That view also appeared to be shared by the recent Mr Bill Mackey who said that he found it "astonishing that in an assignment which has engaged some of the finest financial brains in the banking industry, these people (Orion) have been able to discover a key to solve the problem." And in the event they proved right with Orion throwing in the towel yesterday.

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There is no easy expla-

nation why it should be a newcomer like Orion and not one of the established accepting houses that should have popped up in the first place. It could be that several other financial institutions could have run into conflict of interest: they may be involved elsewhere in the airline industry, advising British Caledonian, say, or

or perhaps in the privatisation plans for British Airways. But as a bank that has operated exclusively on the international stage for over a decade, Orion was set up in 1970 by six of the world's leading banks: National Westminster, Chase Manhattan, Royal Bank of Canada, Credito Italiano, Mitsubishi and Westdeutsche Bundesbank. With that sort of pedigree, it quickly became one of the more successful consortium banks but by its own efforts

it had reached agreement with the other partners to buy out their interest for around £45m. If it had succeeded where others had failed in rescuing Laker, it would have really put itself on the merchant banking map. Orion will now have to look elsewhere to win its spurs.

agency commission system was not in the public interest, the COI scrapped its commission payments and introduced a system whereby it would pay the production costs of a campaign, plus 25 per cent as profit margin, up to a ceiling of 15 per cent of the agency's COI billings.

There was an immediate outcry from agencies who opposed the scheme, partly because they thought their income would be reduced and partly because auditors would be brought in to check agencies' costs.

The new system was to be subject to review and, though agencies fairly quickly accepted it despite their initial opposition, Draper has revealed this week that the "cost-plus system" will be scrapped from April. This does not mean any financial relief for agencies, however; probably the reverse since each agency will now have to negotiate its own terms individually with the COI.

There is a major difference between a COI campaign and a product campaign, however. If an agency does a good job in selling a product, the chances are it will get given a bigger budget the next year. If an agency does a good job for the COI and persuades enough people to join up or wear a seat-belt, there is a good chance that the COI will decide the campaign is not needed the following year.

During the three years Draper has chaired the committee, the number of Government agencies has been cut from 28 to 18.

"That was my primary objective," he says. "We have now greater coordination of accounts and because each agency has more business it means that they can buy the media more cheaply and that we can get better terms from the agencies."

The "better terms" the COI has wrung from agencies have been the cause of much dispute. Two years ago, after the Office of Fair Trading's ruling that the 15 per cent

base lending rates

of 14% were excessive, the COI has sought to impose a maximum rate of 12%. The COI has also sought to impose a maximum rate of 12% on loans of £10,000 and under £10,000, £10,000 to £50,000, £50,000 to £100,000, £100,000 to £200,000, £200,000 to £500,000, £500,000 to £1,000,000, £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, £10,000,000 to £20,000,000, £20,000,000 to £50,000,000, £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, £100,000,000 to £200,000,000, £200,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000, £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, £2,

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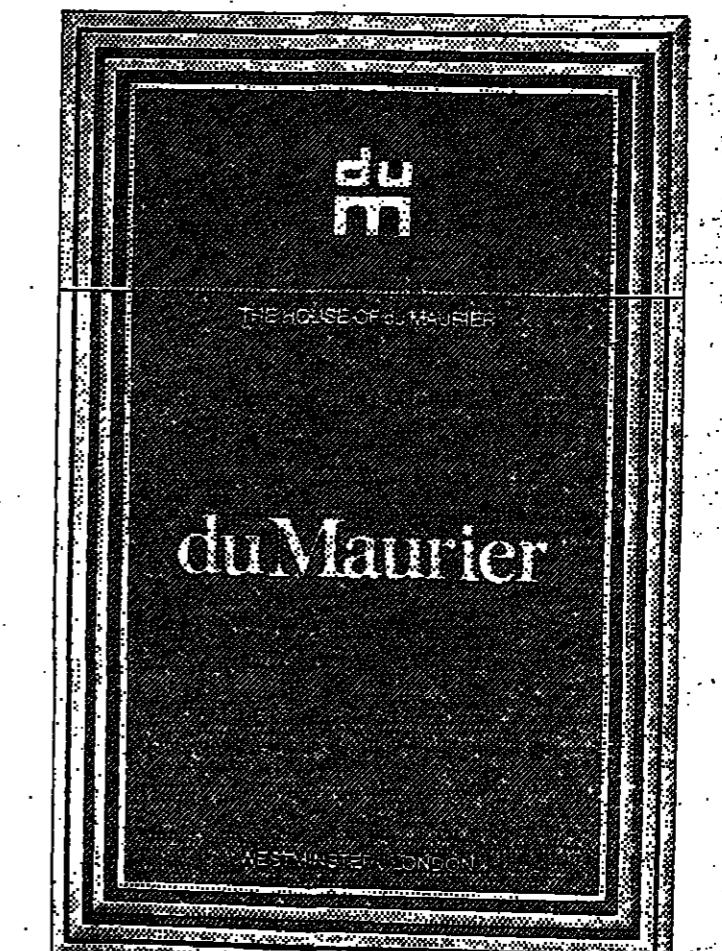
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LOW TAR Manufacturer's estimate

**DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:
THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING.**

Rugby Union: shake-up in England back division against France

Davies and Rose are discarded for lack of consistency

Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Hawes analysed a fitful, disappointing English performance against Ireland at the weekend, the national selectors have dropped their stand-off half, Huw Davies and had their full-back Marcus Rose. They are replaced in Park on Saturday week, with Les Cusworth of Leicester, and Nick Stringer, of the Wasps.

Cusworth will be adding a second cap to the one he acquired last year against Scotland. In 1979 Stringer will win his fifth in his own right, after replacing Mick Slaven on a wing against Australia last month.

The changes amount to four in all, with the predictable return, subject to a medical examination, and Paul Dodge, who will take over from Jim Seddall and Tony Bond. Steve Smith's 24th cap will equal Dick Jeeps record as England's most capped fly-half. Four more last shoulder wins his 33rd cap. Wheeler will acquire his 23rd cap. Wheeler will acquire his 23rd cap. Slaven his 23rd.

The rise of Stringer to the top of the English tree has been no less remarkable than that of Peter Cusworth, who came from the open old boys' club Fullers, and Herts, to join Wasps in October 1980. So he has played senior club rugby for little more than a year. In that time he has moved from one of all the branches available to him—England Under-23, London (Wallabies), England B (France B) and the Rest XV in the National side.

At 21, Stringer is a big lad (6ft 1in., 14st 7lb), who looks to have the big match temperament. His cricketing skills are apparent in his catching of an oval ball. He is pure and strong, with judicious timing, and he should react well to the challenge of being nominated as England's new goal-kicker.

When England under 23 beat the Netherlands last season, Stringer was successful with 10 kicks out of 11. He landed four

penalties against France B. The Wasps never had any doubt that he was an England player in the making, but even they are mildly surprised at the speed with which all this has happened. It is significant that "Dusty" Hare, who lost his place to Rose midway through the last championship, has been restored as the fullback reserve.

The call for Cusworth, who is 21, is interesting, as Leicesters' midfield trio will play their first international together. Always an adroit and resourceful little player for Wakefield, Yorkshire now, Cusworth's game has grown in poise and confidence under the influence of "Chalky" White at Leicester, and he has played a prime part in taking North Midlands to two county titles.

"Budge" Rogers, chairman of selectors, said yesterday that he hoped Cusworth would bring "a bit more control, and a bit more judgment". He thought that Rose suffered from loss of confidence and was placed so early this season as captain because first capped. "The time had come," he added, "to choose a most promising and able player of a similar type."

RL Rogers stressed that when weighing up players and costs, his panel assesses form, not on one match but on a series of performances. By such a yardstick it cannot be denied that Davies and Rose, for all their gifted contributions, have lacked a consistently high level of performance this season.

After the head injury in the county final, which kept him out of the Irish game, Beaumont is seeing a neurologist again early this week, as well as taking a second opinion by way of pre-test. It is purely in the hands of the medical experts, the chairman said. "As far as we are concerned, Bill doesn't have to play for Ryde next Saturday, but our course will be welcome him back with open arms.



Top of the tree: Stringer has climbed confidently up every branch to become first choice full back.

Sportsview

Evans makes a point

After Wales' win over France on Saturday, the home captain, Gareth Davies, was asked if he had thought of changing his mind at any stage. There was a slight pause, and then he said, "I think he might equally have said: 'Good Evans, no.' For the success rate of the Maesteg full back Gwyn Evans this season has been quite astonishing. It has also underlined the point which has been much in the discussion in the game, that the side who kick their goals more often than not wins. Commentators moan and former players hint that it was not so in their time but one seldom hears the players of those days agreeing.

By kicking six penalties in

nine attempts against the French, Evans joins Don Clarke of New Zealand and, as one remarked, Gerald Botha of South Africa, the others to have notched a round half-dozen in an international. It would have been nice to win by scoring tries, Gareth Davies admitted, and the Welsh players were not slow to point out that France began killing the ball in the loose and the pragmatic Welsh tightened their approach. The points on the board appeared as much through French indiscretions as the accurate boot of Evans.

Whatever the game's lawmakers

may do players will find ways of cutting corners. If they are caught, must accept the law as they see it. If the players depart from the referee's yardstick they do so at their own risk. There is even the view that players, reflecting the mores of their time, lack basic discipline, giving referrees particular problems.

No one troubled from the Welsh pitch on Saturday, and one can believe too many English players were concerned that the most vital points in 1980, their grand slam year, came from penalties. The Welsh will be more concerned over whether they now have the right mixture among their forwards.

David Hands

Motor cycling

A £340,000 shot in the arm broadens the power base

By Adrienne Blue

The decision of John Player to inject some £340,000 in prize,

appearance and bonus money into motorcycle racing at Donington Park comes to the Leicestershire circuit like a shot of adrenaline. Ever since its reopening in 1977 Britain's oldest and newest international race circuit has been wagging its own tail, the racers offered as a package by one sponsor at one circuit, the tobacco company will sponsor six international and four national meetings.

There is an entirely new five-round international 250cc champion ship with £3,000 in prizes for each round. As 250cc is the formula two of motorcycling, the preparatory school for grand prix racing, the package offers for there has been talk of staging an Irish grand prix at the Midland's circuit. But that sort of talk has lately quietened and

quieted down its power base.

To that end the team latched on to John Player—or is it the other way round?—2-1st season for motorcycling sponsorship.

Yesterday the sponsor announced

its season's powerful booster.

In this season's powerful booster.

The players now make the long

across the border to the British

Open, which starts on Thursday.

Nick Faldo, who failed by one stroke to make the cut at the Crosby, nevertheless

qualified for the field. It was at

Windsor Wallops in the second

round 72 to fall back into joint

record 62.

LEADING FINAL SCORES: 274-

Stewart, 71; 68, 27; 27; 27;

Forster's stable comes back into the limelight

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The welcome return to form of Tim Forster's stable continued at Fonthill Park yesterday when Royal Admiral won the Fonthill Stakes. Despite Forster's horses were last low by a virtue towards the end of last year, he did so badly did they suffer, he did not even have a winner for 10 weeks.

However, in the last 10 days, Forster has bounced back into the limelight once again. In that period, he has had 15 runners. Four of them have won, and another eight have placed. "The real boggles at how wrong they must have been and the really frightening aspect was that there was no visible sign," was Forster's frank comment after Royal Admiral.

Yesterday's was Royal Admiral's first race since an appalling blood count was diagnosed soon after he had run badly at Lingfield Park midway through October. It is hoped, though, that the horse is now past and in the circumstances it seems sensible to keep an eye on the stable because the numbers are likely to be fewer than normal.

David Nicholson, trained the winner of the Chichester Hurdle for the second year in succession when Chumby's Best beat Prince Bles and Tender Angus. And just as Great Developer's victory two years ago had earlier encouraged Nicholson to believe that he had the best four-year-old in Broadstairs, so this latest result will have done nothing to undermine his conviction that he has two of the best again this season. In God's Own and Lulay and thus a good chance of winning the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham in March with one of them.

We will know more about Goldspur after he has run in the Strood Hurdle at Newbury on Friday. Lulay, who is in the same ownership as Nicholson's stable, is being kept in reserve for the Totte Placepot Hurdle at Kempton Park at the end of this month.

The current ante-post favourite Royal Vulcan is extremely well, and he will be ridden for the first time on Thursday in a schooling session at Newmarket by his big race jockey, John O'Neill. John Francome and Peter Scudamore will ride Royal Vulcan when he won his three hurdles races towards the end of last year at Kempton and Leicester. O'Neill was snapped up only because it was clear seven then that neither of the other two would be available at Cheltenham.

Royal Vulcan has been rested since the Mecca Bookmakers' three-year-old championship at Kempton at the beginning of December. If he runs before the Triumph, it will be in either the Totte Placepot Hurdle or in the Victoria Auditorium Hurdle at Haydock Park a week later.

The fact that Royal Vulcan will be penalised only 5lb for his three wins at Haydock instead of 10, at Kempton could be the deciding factor, not that Callaghan will be unduly worried if circumstances should prevent him from even having a preparatory race before Cheltenham.

At Warwick today will be three divisions of the Ryton Novices Hurdle. The second and third of those divisions may be Ryton Cup (3.0) and Latest Love (4.30).

Victory for Left Bank will encourage belief that Latest Love can win his division because when Left Bank finished third to the Imperial Cup he was beaten by four lengths, Latest Love was the runner up only half a length adrift. During the skirmishing in the ring before that race Latest Love was backed down from 9-2 to 10-1.

He is trained by Royston by Alan Jarvis, who is responsible for his recent success, and has imported from France where Latest Love spent his formative weeks.

Although it is much too early to predict whether he will rise to the sort of heights scaled by the likes of Traite de Paix, he should be good enough to win this modest contest.

At his best Peter Scot would be extremely hard to beat in the George Coney Challenge Cup which is the most valuable race of the day.

He has won the Welsh Grand National twice. That it can be won again is a certainty.

He is expected to take a chance with John Edwards' improving eight-year-old Spring Rocket, who has won his last two races, Edwards' stable is currently on a crest.

However, Peter Scot has still to prove that the operation on his wind towards the end of last year was success. He finished 30 lengths behind Bregawn at

STATE OF GOING (official): Carlisle: Good to soft. Warwick: Very. Tomorrow: Ludlow: Good to soft. Ascot: Good to soft.

Warwick programme

1.30 RYTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690: 2m) (13 runners)

2 1 SYMPATIQUE (R Grimes) 9 1/2-1 1st
3 4 0001 PETER SCOT (G Amy) 10 1/2-1 2nd
4 5 0001 1 STYLISH (Mrs G McNamee) 10 1/2-1 3rd
5 6 0000 2 BRONZE (P Scudamore) 10 1/2-1 4th
7 8 0000 3 CASCADING (D J Scott) 10 1/2-1 5th
12 9 0000 4 EDWARD LADELL (G Millington) 10 1/2-1 6th
17 10 0000 5 KARTOONGA (P Mullen) 10 1/2-1 7th
18 11 0000 6 LUCKY VANE (P Scudamore) 10 1/2-1 8th
22 12 0000 7 RAINYDASH (D Wickens) 10 1/2-1 9th
26 13 0000 8 STAR OF SALFORD (Gallard Van Hinsel D) 10 1/2-1 10th
28 14 0000 9 WESTERN KNIGHT (G Palmer) M Pipe 10 1/2-1 11th
30 15 0000 10 RUMBLE (P Scudamore) 10 1/2-1 12th
11-4 16 0000 11 SYMPATIQUE (D Wylly) 10 1/2-1 13th
11-4 17 0000 12 WALLY WOMBAT, 4 Western Knight, 5 Lucky George, 10 Uppity, 11
of Salford, 14 Ramswell, 16 others.

2.00 PRINCETHORPE CHASE (Handicap: £1,468: 2½m) (6)

1 0033/12 SALLYROSE (D) (Anne Duchess of Westminster) T Forster 11-11-10

2 400004 HELLY IS (Sister) P O'Connor 10-11-10

3 2126/6 BRAVEN (D) (Mrs Hayes) M Dickson 8-10-3

4 000001 FIXED PRICE (Mrs K Nesmy) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3 (ex)

5 120000 ALLOUT (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3

6 000001 STYLISH (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3

7 000001 ASSEMBLY POINT (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3

8 000001 HAMMARD (G) (Green) S Bridge 6-10-4

9 000001 WESTERN KNIGHT (G) Palmer M Pipe 8-10-4

10 000001 RUMBLE (P) (Gallard Van Hinsel D) 10-10

11 000001 RUMBLE (P) (Gallard Van Hinsel D) 10-10

12 000001 ROYAL COMBINATION (D) (Mrs A Pades) Mrs M Sykes 3-10-13

13 000001 WALKMAN (D) (A Johnson) W Clark 8-10-2

14 000001 WILLOWEY (D) (Mrs Hayes) P Bell 8-10-2

15 000001 WILTON BEACON (B) (Hargreaves) J Harris 8-10-7

16 200049 ESELL (D) (J Smith) M Eckley 7-10-6

17 000001 FORTRESS (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-6

18 000001 GLEN MOY (D) (J Lemon) D Ringier 7-1-2

19 000001 DINGBAT (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

20 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

21 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

22 000001 FIREBIRD (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

23 000001 RUMBLE (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

24 000001 BURTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,333: 2m) (21)

25 000001 DESERT HERO (D) (Lord Farnborough) F Yarde 8-11-12 (ex)

26 000001 HORSEY GO (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3 (ex)

27 000001 MILTON REGIS (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3 (ex)

28 000001 WESTER MOONSHINE (R Backhouse) P Fisher 8-1-0

29 000001 REISTER (D) (Mrs Hayes) Mrs M Nellie 8-10-3

30 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

31 000001 THE DISCO DAGO (D) (Mrs Hayes) G P Dorey 8-10-3

32 000001 TUDOR GOLDFOOT (K) (West) M Marshall 10-10

33 000001 RUMBLE (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

34 000001 RUMBLE (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

35 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

36 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes) J Wright 7-1-2

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90 000001 GINGER (D) (Mrs Hayes)

about pitch

Legal Appointments

also on page 12

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RELATED MATERIAL Cat. (66 illus.) £4

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Wednesday, 19 February at 2.30 p.m.
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Thursday, 20 February at 11 a.m.
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS,
MINIATURES AND PRINTS Illus. Cat. £3

Friday, 21 February at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART,
EASTER RUGS AND CARPETS Catalogue £1.50

Friday, 21 February at 11 a.m.
FINE VICTORIAN PICTURES Catalogue £3

Monday, 21 February at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH PORCELAIN Catalogue £2.25

Tuesday, 22 February at 11 a.m.
JAPANESE IVORY CARVINGS, NETSUKE AND
INRO Catalogue £1.50

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Catalogue £2.50

Wednesday, 10 February at 2.30 p.m.
RUSSIAN AND GREEK ICONS Catalogue 70p

Thursday, 11 February at 11 a.m.
FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS Catalogue £3

Friday, 12 February at 11 a.m.
FINE VICTORIAN PICTURES Catalogue £3

Monday, 13 February at 11 a.m.
CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART
Catalogue £1.50

Tuesday, 14 February at 11 a.m.
EASTER RUGS AND CARPETS Catalogue £1.50

Wednesday, 15 February at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH PORCELAIN Catalogue £2.25

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RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WHICH CAREER SUITS BEST?

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 *For Schools*, Colleges: A housing revolution in Madrid. 9.35 French conversation. 9.53 Spanish. 10.10 *Look and Read*. 10.35 English language. 11.00 Living in the frozen wastes of the Yukon. 11.17 Television club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Henry IV, Part 2. 12.05 The writing of the TV serial *Kenya*. 12.30 News Afternoon. David Beatty plays Jack Hockings of Australia on the first day of the World Indoor Championships.

11.00 *Play School*. For the under fives presented by Fiella Benjamin and Alison Seccombe. 11.25 *Closedown*. 12.00 *International Boxes*. David Beatty plays Jack Hockings of Australia on the first day of the World Indoor Championships.

Sacha Distel: BBC 2 8.30pm

BBC 2

3.55 *Play School*. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.20 *Cartoon*: *Wimpy Witch* in *The Hansel and Gretel Case* (r). 4.25 *Jackanory*. Rosalind Ayres reads part two of *The Secret Garden*. 4.04 *Animal Magic*. Johnny Morris and Terry Nutkin visit the new Nocturnal House at Bristol Zoo. 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. 5.15 *Grange Hall*. Part 11 of the secondary school drama and collecting wrappers for a good cause has its difficulties. 5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 *South East at Six*. 6.15 *Nationwide*. 6.55 *Cartoon*: *Tex Augrey's Daffy Duck* in Hollywood. 7.05 *Dr Who*. The final episode of *Kinda* starring Peter Davison and Richard Todd. 7.30 *A Question of Sport*. Bill Beaumont with Joslyn Hoyte-Smith and Neil Adams challenge Willie Carson, Trevor Brooking and Andy Irvine. 8.00 *Terry and June*. An attempted break in leads the loving couple to buy a burglar alarm. 8.30 *Solo*. Comic situations of a liberated lady.

3.55 *Play School*. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2). 4.00 *International Boxes* from Coalbridge continue. 5.00 *The Old Boy Network*: *Sandy Powell*. The veteran comedian recalls some of the highlights of his sixty years in show business (r). 5.40 *Laurel and Hardy in Midnight Patrol* (1933). 6.00 *The Wartons*. Adventures of mountain dwelling folk. 6.45 *Spillers*. John Woodvine tells the story of *A Sin of Omission* (r). 6.55 *News with subtitles*. 7.00 *Film*: *Blue Pin* (1978) starring Hardy Kruger and Greg Rowe. The first showing on British television for this adventure story about a tough trawler captain who believes that his son will never make a sailor. 8.30 *Russell Harty*. His guests are actor David Rappaport and French crooner Sacha Distel.

9.00 *Pot Black 82*. Tonight there is a group who match between three-times holder, Australian *"Steady"* Eddie Charlton and the Irish champion, Dennis Taylor. 9.25 *One Man and his Dog*. Three Englishmen line up to feed two Ron Bailey, Gerald Hawkins and Harry Huddleston. The pastoral scene is set by Phil Drabble. 10.05 *Arena: True to Life?* A look at the making of controversial documentaries. 10.50 *Newlight*. 11.35 *International Bowls*. Highlights of the first day's play from Coalbridge in the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championships. Ends at 12.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 *For Schools*: Making children aware of danger. 9.53 The making of a mystery story. 10.18 *The Theatre of Puppets*. 10.31 Part five of *Macbeth*. 10.33 Basic maths. 11.39 German conversation. 12.00 *Battling Moles*. Stories for the very young. 12.10 *Let's Pretend*. The making of a play for young children. 12.30 *The Saltivians*. An Australian family during World War Two. 1.30 *News*. 1.20 *Thames News*. 1.30 *Tales from the High Road*. It's a wedding day in the Highland estate of Glendarroch. 2.00 *After Noon Plus* with Mavis Nicholson. 2.45 *Born and Bred*. Comedy serial about two South London families — the Tonseys and the Bennes. Starring Max Wall. 3.45 *Welcome Back, Kotter*. American high school comedy starring Gabe Kaplan. Kotter, the teacher and John Travolta as one of his students.

4.15 *Cartoon*: *Dangermouse* on another dangerous mission.

4.20 *Emu's World*: *Rod Hull* and his unpredictable pet entertain.

4.45 *CB TV* — Channel 14 News, views and ideas for young people.

5.15 *Emmerdale Farm*: *Jack Sugden* realises it is only a matter of time before everybody knows.

5.45 *News*. 6.00 *Thames news*.

6.20 *Help* Vt: *Terri Gao* with news of 1982 AD, a disabled artiste festival and Help the Aged's monthly magazine, *Young*.

6.30 *Crossroads*: Adam and Jill announce their engagement.

6.55 *Reporting London*: A magazine programme presented by Denis Tuohy.

7.30 *The Jim Davidson Show*: Cockney humour with "rockney" guests Chas and Dave.

8.00 *Don't Rock the Boat*: Comedy series about a boatyard owner, his attractive young wife and his two adult sons.

8.30 *Top of the World*: Inter-continental quiz presented by Eamonn Andrews.

9.00 *Muck and Bras*: This excellent series on local government graft, set in the Midlands continues with the steady opportunist Tom Craig (Mel Approach) approaching a merchant bank for a £2 million loan. Craig's rival in the building and development trade, John Roman (Johnny Adonis) tries to halt the deal but nobody plays dirtier than Craig.

10.00 *Midweek Sports*: Special *Brian Moore* introduces highlights from the second leg of a League Cup semi-final and *John Taylor* with Monica Phillips reports from the year's first major tennis tournament — the Champion Cup, which is being held at London's Royal Albert Hall.

10.30 *Superstar Profile*: Catherine Laporte.

11.00 *Coonan talks to Margaret Kidder*, Lois Lane in the Superman films, about her one-parent relationship with her daughter and her feminist views.

12.25 Close with Ian and Jennifer Partridge singing a song for St Valentine's Day.

CHOICE

● ONE MAN AND HIS DOG (BBC 2 9.25pm) began a new series last Tuesday. The same successful format of the past has been maintained with the gentle bucolic burr of Phil Drabble lovingly introducing the competing collies and their masters. The venue has been changed for this series and is now on the rugged slopes above Lake Bala in North Wales just a mile from the site of the first organised sheep dog trials held in 1873. This evening it is the turn of three English shepherds to test their skill over the tough terrain. From Northumbrian Ron Bayley and his dog Spot, from the Vale of Lune, Harry Huddleston with Cap; and Gerald Hawking of Brackley in Northamptonshire with Trim. These three are sure to illustrate the uncanny telepathy between a man and his dog as they guide the sheep gently down the hill to the pen. The series is a welcome

breath of fresh air in marked contrast to much of the oppressive offerings we have endured lately.

● TRUE TO LIFE? (BBC 2 10.05pm) is an Arena programme about documentaries. Gavin Miller explores the history of the technique beginning with the television series of *Listen to Britain*, made in 1941 by Humphrey Jennings, one of the pioneers of documentary making. The technique has now developed into the realms of the controversial with some of them attracting accusations of invasion of privacy and insensitivity. The current BBC series *Police* is a case in point with the camera following both victim of crimes and suspects with equal relish. Is this vérité

technique justifiable? Among those to whom Mr Miller talks are the series' producers Roger Graef and Charles Stewart together with the camera crew. They defend the technique in the making of the series.

● IN CROONING BUFFOONS (BBC 2 8.20pm) *Ray Gosling* takes a jaundiced look at how Rock and Roll and its successors has influenced the young generation since its noisy nascence in 1955. To most of us the music is harmless enough, but Mr Gosling has discovered some curious anomalies. He examines the Todd Box of *Rock and Roll* and discovers a depressing similarity between them — the precursors of rebellious youth — and those that followed by be-thatched-headed boys with hollered heads or long-haired flower people wearing sandals and kaffiyahs.

As Thanes except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Mr and Mrs. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads*. 6.00 *Today*. 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● CHANNEL (BBC 1 10.30pm) *Ray Gosling* Crooning Buffoons Radio 4 8.20pm

● TVS As Thanes except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● GRANADA As Thanes except: 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● YORKSHIRE As Thanes except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Team. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● CENTRAL As Thanes except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Young Doctors. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● GRAMPIAN As Thanes except: 1.20 pm-1.00 *Young Doctors*. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Does the team think? 7.00-7.30 *Private Team*. 7.45-8.00 *Postscript*. 12.00 am.

● TYNE TEES As Thanes except: Starts 9.25 am 9.30-9.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.50-10.30 *Crossroads*. 10.35-10.45 *Arthur of the Britons*. 11.00-11.30 *Shirley Valentine*. 12.00-12.30 am.

● SCOTLAND As Thanes except: 1.20 pm-1.00 *Gas Honeybee*. 1.20-1.30 *Postscript*. 1.30-1.45 *Private Team*. 1.45-1.55 *Postscript*. 1.55-1.58 *Gas Honeybee*. 1.58-2.00 *Postscript*. 2.00-2.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 2.15-2.30 *Postscript*. 2.30-2.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 2.45-2.55 *Postscript*. 2.55-2.58 *Gas Honeybee*. 2.58-3.00 *Postscript*. 3.00-3.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.05-3.10 *Postscript*. 3.10-3.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.15-3.20 *Postscript*. 3.20-3.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.25-3.30 *Postscript*. 3.30-3.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.35-3.40 *Postscript*. 3.40-3.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.45-3.50 *Postscript*. 3.50-3.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.55-3.60 *Postscript*. 3.60-3.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.65-3.70 *Postscript*. 3.70-3.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.75-3.80 *Postscript*. 3.80-3.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.85-3.90 *Postscript*. 3.90-3.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 3.95-4.00 *Postscript*. 4.00-4.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.05-4.10 *Postscript*. 4.10-4.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.15-4.20 *Postscript*. 4.20-4.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.25-4.30 *Postscript*. 4.30-4.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.35-4.40 *Postscript*. 4.40-4.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.45-4.50 *Postscript*. 4.50-4.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.55-4.60 *Postscript*. 4.60-4.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.65-4.70 *Postscript*. 4.70-4.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.75-4.80 *Postscript*. 4.80-4.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.85-4.90 *Postscript*. 4.90-4.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 4.95-5.00 *Postscript*. 5.00-5.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.05-5.10 *Postscript*. 5.10-5.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.15-5.20 *Postscript*. 5.20-5.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.25-5.30 *Postscript*. 5.30-5.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.35-5.40 *Postscript*. 5.40-5.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.45-5.50 *Postscript*. 5.50-5.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.55-5.60 *Postscript*. 5.60-5.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.65-5.70 *Postscript*. 5.70-5.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.75-5.80 *Postscript*. 5.80-5.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.85-5.90 *Postscript*. 5.90-5.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 5.95-6.00 *Postscript*. 6.00-6.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.05-6.10 *Postscript*. 6.10-6.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.15-6.20 *Postscript*. 6.20-6.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.25-6.30 *Postscript*. 6.30-6.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.35-6.40 *Postscript*. 6.40-6.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.45-6.50 *Postscript*. 6.50-6.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.55-6.60 *Postscript*. 6.60-6.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.65-6.70 *Postscript*. 6.70-6.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.75-6.80 *Postscript*. 6.80-6.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.85-6.90 *Postscript*. 6.90-6.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 6.95-7.00 *Postscript*. 7.00-7.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.05-7.10 *Postscript*. 7.10-7.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.15-7.20 *Postscript*. 7.20-7.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.25-7.30 *Postscript*. 7.30-7.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.35-7.40 *Postscript*. 7.40-7.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.45-7.50 *Postscript*. 7.50-7.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.55-7.60 *Postscript*. 7.60-7.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.65-7.70 *Postscript*. 7.70-7.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.75-7.80 *Postscript*. 7.80-7.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.85-7.90 *Postscript*. 7.90-7.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 7.95-8.00 *Postscript*. 8.00-8.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.05-8.10 *Postscript*. 8.10-8.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.15-8.20 *Postscript*. 8.20-8.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.25-8.30 *Postscript*. 8.30-8.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.35-8.40 *Postscript*. 8.40-8.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.45-8.50 *Postscript*. 8.50-8.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.55-8.60 *Postscript*. 8.60-8.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.65-8.70 *Postscript*. 8.70-8.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.75-8.80 *Postscript*. 8.80-8.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.85-8.90 *Postscript*. 8.90-8.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 8.95-9.00 *Postscript*. 9.00-9.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.05-9.10 *Postscript*. 9.10-9.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.15-9.20 *Postscript*. 9.20-9.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.25-9.30 *Postscript*. 9.30-9.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.35-9.40 *Postscript*. 9.40-9.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.45-9.50 *Postscript*. 9.50-9.55 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.55-9.60 *Postscript*. 9.60-9.65 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.65-9.70 *Postscript*. 9.70-9.75 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.75-9.80 *Postscript*. 9.80-9.85 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.85-9.90 *Postscript*. 9.90-9.95 *Gas Honeybee*. 9.95-10.00 *Postscript*. 10.00-10.05 *Gas Honeybee*. 10.05-10.10 *Postscript*. 10.10-10.15 *Gas Honeybee*. 10.15-10.20 *Postscript*. 10.20-10.25 *Gas Honeybee*. 10.25-10.30 *Postscript*. 10.30-10.35 *Gas Honeybee*. 10.35-10.40 *Postscript*. 10.40-10.45 *Gas Honeybee*. 10.45-10.50 *Postscript*. 10.50-10.55 *Gas Honey*

Irishmen held in US linked with gun-running

From Christopher Thomas, New York, Feb 8

United States immigration authorities believe they have uncovered one of the Provisional IRA's most important gun-running rings with the arrest of five Belfast men near the Canadian border.

They were found on Saturday with nearly £10,000 in cash as they attempted to cross into the United States from Canada at the Whirlpool Bridge, Niagara Falls. According to immigration officials in Buffalo, where the men are being held, they had Irish passports showing fraudulent photographs.

Mr William Truesdale, of the Department of Immigration, said they were found with equipment capable of accurately reproducing the official Irish Government stamp. "It was used to stamp the passport photographs", he added.

Immigration officials claim to have seized a large amount of evidence suggesting that the men, three of whom are Canadian residents, were on a mission to buy substantial quantities of ammunition and small arms. One source said the men were carrying information that could lead to the identification of IRA contacts possibly in several parts of the world.

Mr Truesdale said the most important factor in reproducing television interviews.

Democrats warm up for battle of the budget

From Bailey Morris, Washington, Feb 8

President Reagan met Democratic and Republican leaders at the White House today to begin the difficult task of selling his controversial 1983 budget to a reluctant congress.

The president's \$75,000m (£407,750m) budget, which calls for record reductions in domestic programmes of \$26,000m and an unprecedented rise in peacetime defence spending, has been greeted coolly by members of both parties.

Mr Reagan said today, however, that he believes there is no real alternative to his programme and he asked leaders of both parties to support "the hard choices" he has made in the overall national interest.

"Echoing this theme was Mr Howard Baker, majority leader of the Senate, who broke two days of silence on the President's programme to give it qualified support.

Call to arms, page 6
Mauroy moderate, page 6

Eton chaps tetchy over fewer calls to the bar

By Alan Hamilton

Things just haven't been the same in the saloon bar of The Tap at Eton since Eric the landlord put up the shutters on morning opening. The regulars are complaining that he's ruined the atmosphere, packing them all in later in the day. A chap has to wave his cheque book like a football rattle just to get served, they say.

Back in the old days you could wander in for a quiet pint and a chat with your mates. Not now; and of course they won't get extra staff in for the busy times. The Coca Cola addicts don't help either. Clogging the place up.

It's all very well the place being open from 2 to 2.30, and again from 4.30 to 6.15, not to mention an hour on Saturday evenings, but as well as chopping all morning drinking so that a chap has no longer any chance of a swift truce between a slab of algebra and a drone of Latin grammar, the landlord has cut the week's drinking hours by five down to a miserable 13.

So what can a chap do? Get on to the papers for a start. The Eton College Chronicle has made much of its latest issue. Very influential, the Chronicle; Charles Althorpe, who mounted nation-wide propaganda tours before their court appearances, and are inevitably treated to extensive and generally sympathetic television interviews.

One possibility is that the men will be charged and allowed to travel home on condition that they promise to return for later criminal hearings. That happened in the case of Mr Owen Carron, Republican MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, who is due to go to the United States on March 8 on charges of illegally entering the country from Canada a fortnight ago.

The immigration authorities make no secret of their distrust of bail for illegal entrants pending a hearing. The paper has proved a boon to Irish Republicans who mount nationwide propaganda tours before their court appearances, and are inevitably treated to extensive and generally sympathetic television interviews.

Tap's purpose is to teach over-16-year-olds to drink socially.

The Chronicle wants longer afternoon hours, agrees that the morning sessions, abolished last term, were a bad idea, and calls for heavy fines as well as banning from the bar, which already operates, for anyone who exceeds the limit of two pints of beer or cider.

Dr Eric Anderson, the Head Master of Eton, felt that 13 hours' tuition per week in social drinking was quite sufficient. He might have added, but did not, that there are few more useful social graces than the ability to catch a barman's eye from the back row of a six-deep maul.

Ambassador escapes

— Tehran.— Herr Jens Petersen, the West German ambassador to Tehran, was shot at 30 times while driving in the northern part of the city but escaped injury because his car is bullet-proof, he said after the attack.

"I think the democrats are going to win a lot of victories in Congress this year," Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House, said.

Call to arms, page 6
Mauroy moderate, page 6

Thousands of pictures millions of miles, photographs by Freddie Reed, National Centre of Photography, Glasgow, Millson Street, Bath 10 to 4.45.

Watercolours and drawings by Joseph Crawhall, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Photographer as printmaker, Castle Museum, Nottingham, 10 to 5.20. Approaches to modern art Romanticism, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln, 10 to 5.30.

Lincolnshire at work, Victorian and Edwardian photographs, Museum of Lincolnshire Life, Boston Road, Lincoln, 10 to 5.30. Paintings by Sean Scully, Arts Council Gallery, Bedford Street, Belfast, 10 to 5.

A London street market, photography exhibition, London Tourist Board workshop, Victoria Station, SW1, 9.15 to 5.45.

Paintings in watercolours and drawings by Jean Marchand, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, 10 to 6.

Talks, lectures Naming nature, Natural History Museum, 3.

Ships, by John Stevenson, Science Museum, 10 to 5.30. Old and modern paintings, (2); Whistler, by Malcolm Warner, Tate Gallery, 1.

Concrete in the conservation of historic buildings—York Minister, by Poul Beckmann, 66 Portland Place, W1, 6.15.

Music Concert by the Academy of Ancient Music, Temple Newsam House, Leeds, 7.30.

Auctions Bonhams, Montpelier Street: silver and plate, 11; Christie's, King Street: English and Continental glass, 11; Christie's, Royal Opera House, 11; Christie's, South Kensington: old and modern jewelry, 2; Oriental and Islamic textiles and costume, 2. Phillips, British and continental furniture and works of art, 11; antique and modern jewelry, 1. Sotheby's, Bond Street: books, 11 and 2.30.

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: European oil paintings, 7; English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; watercolours and drawings, 9 to 7; ceramics and works of art, 5.30 to 7. Christie's, King Street: Russian and Greek icons; objects of art; Continental furniture, Eastern and Western, 9 to 12; Oriental and Islamic textiles and costumes, 9.15 to 12; furniture, 9.15 to 4.30; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 20; carpets and objects of art, 9.15 to 4.30; Oriental art, 2 to 4.30. Phillips, British and Islamic Street: antique and modern jewelry, 9 to 11; ceramics and works of art: railways, engines, models, toys and die cast models; decorative arts and ceramics; silver and plate, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, South Kensington: Jewish, porcelains and porcelain; armor and armour: pictures (fast sale), all 9.30 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgrave: toys and dolls; oriental ceramics, both 9.30 to 4.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 15,750

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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SCANDALOUS L

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